

LIFE



MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

DECEMBER 31, 1945 10 CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION: \$4.50



A bath in a bubble

Ever swing a bubble-clear "splash-curtain" around you, and look out on a Plexiglas dream room like this . . . where there's a place, at last, for everything . . . even spacious shelves on which to stack an always-ready supply of luxurious new Cannon towels? You may, and very *soon* now . . . for whatever scheme you settle on, there'll be a Cannon pattern to fit it perfectly. You'll find flower-bed textures, bold stripes—above all, *color*. From delicate shades to rich, deep tones—soft loveliness in every length of thick-looped terry. Sound *value*, too—because so very little will purchase so very much in the long-wearing, wonderfully absorbent new Cannon towels we're readying for you. Cannon Mills, Inc.,

70 Worth St., New York City 13.



Cannon Towels
CANNON SHEETS CANNON HOSIERY



*Bright
about her Bridge -*

*Stupid
about her Scalp!*

Pityrosporum ovale, the strange "bottle bacillus" regarded by many leading authorities as a causative agent of infectious dandruff.



*Ignorance, Indifference and Neglect
May Lead to a Troublesome Case
of Infectious Dandruff*

Don't be dumb about so important a thing as your scalp and hair.

Common symptoms like excess flakes and scaling, itching and irritation may, and often do, indicate the presence of infectious dandruff . . . the stubborn kind that may hang on a long time and embarrass and trouble you.

If you have the slightest evidence of infectious dandruff, start now with Listerine Antiseptic and massage twice daily. This is the easy, delightful treatment that, in a clinical test, brought complete disappear-

ance of, or marked improvement in, the symptoms of dandruff to 76% of the dandruff sufferers within 30 days. It has helped so many . . . may help you.

Kills "Bottle Bacillus"

Listerine Antiseptic kills millions of the "bottle bacillus" germs . . . those ruthless little invaders that can grow in vast numbers on the scalp, threatening its health and the appearance of the hair. Many a noted dermatologist calls the "bottle bacillus" a causative agent of infectious dandruff.

Flakes Begin to Disappear

While Listerine Antiseptic mops up on germs, it also helps to rid scalp and hair of those distressing flakes and scales. And almost immediately itching is allayed.

Even after a few treatments you begin to see and feel improvement. Your scalp tingles and glows, feels wonderfully alive! Your hair feels delightfully fresh! Listerine Antiseptic does not bleach it.

Get in the habit of making Listerine Antiseptic and massage a part of your regular hair-washing. It pays! Remember, Listerine Antiseptic is the same antiseptic that has been famous for more than 60 years in the field of oral hygiene.

LAMBERT PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

—the tested treatment

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC
and MASSAGE

This One



Copyrighted material

ASK FOR

ETHYL

Even a venerable old family car can't help feeling a bit gay when you fill up with full-powered, full-quality Ethyl gasoline. It's eager to get started (even on a cold morning), wants to go places and do things.

So, even though that brand-new car you've promised yourself may not have arrived yet—you can now get real pleasure out of driving. Fill your tank with the power-packed fuel that only a few months ago was reserved for military purposes. Just remember to—ask for Ethyl

LOOK FOR THE ETHYL TRADEMARK





Putting blizzards to work to fight ice

WHEN an airliner runs into weather called icing conditions, it no longer has to get down or be forced down. The pilot simply flicks a switch and a famous B. F. Goodrich safety device called a De-Icer goes into action. This is the best ice-protection device ever developed for airplane wings.

One of the reasons De-Icers keep getting better all the time is the "natural laboratory" shown above. Here on the

6,288-ft. summit of Mt. Washington, B. F. Goodrich found a place to fly in ice without leaving the ground. Here were hurricane winds up to 231 miles per hour! . . . icing conditions most of the winter! In addition, a U. S. Weather station was right at hand with exact temperature, icing rate and other important weather information.

B. F. Goodrich scientists mounted a wing section on a mast and installed

test De-Icers. They mounted the wing like a weather vane so it always faced the wind like a plane in flight. Then they put the blizzards to work. Almost constant icing conditions gave physicists a chance to gather accurate data.

This is another example of the constant fight B. F. Goodrich is waging against airplane icing. It's a good reason why today's winter flying is safer . . . why B. F. Goodrich De-Icers are

standard winter equipment on the airlines. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Aeronautical Division, Akron, Ohio.*

Skyway or highway

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

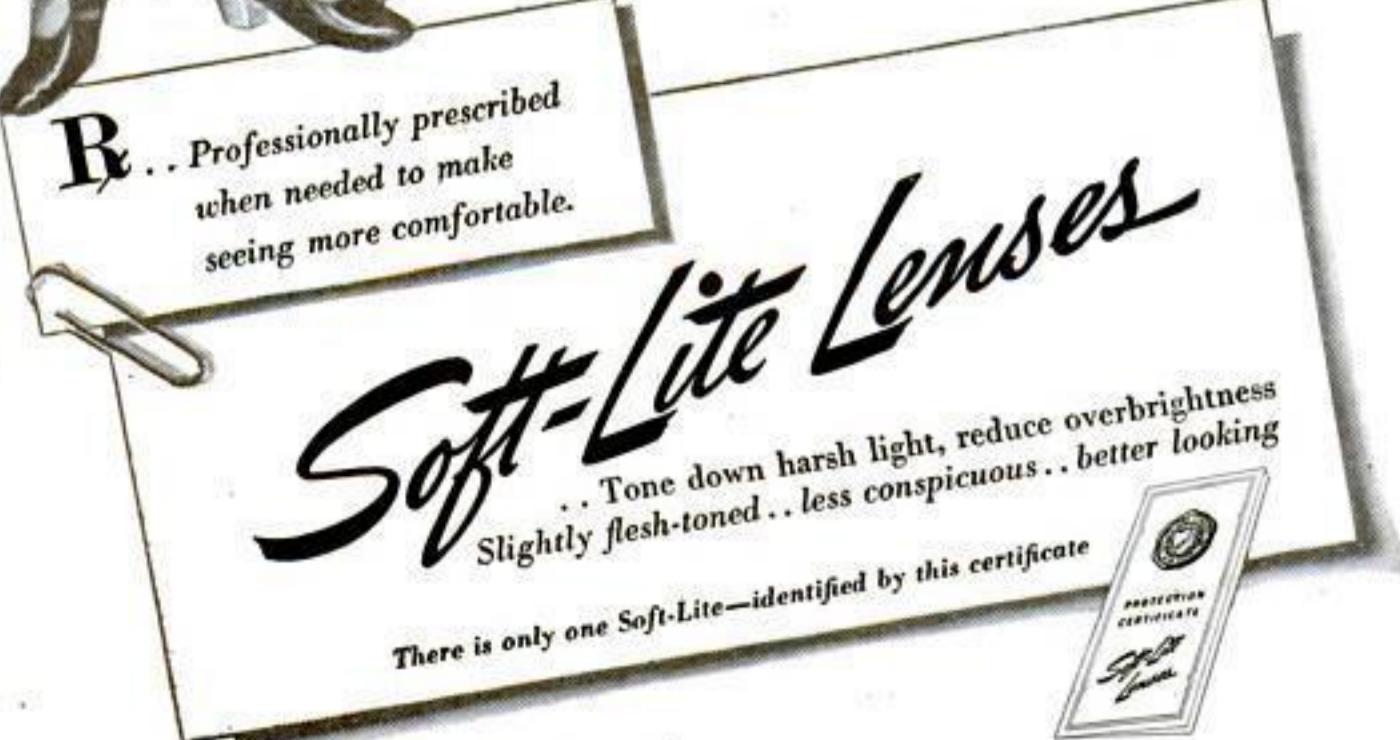


1. DANCING SHADOWS— or real live dancers? It's up to your eyes. If they're tired, neglected, troubled by glare—you spend the evening squinting instead of enjoying the show. Next time, be *sure* your eyes are right — have them examined regularly!

Two is an *encore* four's a crowd!



2. THESE BRILLIANT PERFORMERS make the Theatre Guild's production of *Oklahoma!* a joy to see. But first, be sure your eyes will give top performance too. Give them the advantage of regular visits to the Optometrist, Ophthalmologist and Dispensing Optician. Their special skills and services are devoted to keener, more comfortable vision for you.



SOFT-LITE LENS COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK • TORONTO • LONDON

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

"LIFE" HISTORY

Sirs:

I recall a letter I wrote to LIFE commending you on the excellent job you had done in your "war issue" of Sept. 11, 1939. You carried that letter in your Sept. 25, 1939 issue.

... So now, upon conclusion of that great news era in American and world history, I wish once more to say that you have tackled and accomplished a great task, affording the people a complete, accurate and weekly-week "history" of one of the momentous periods in our lives.

In my home I have every one of those issues, from your first war issue to the present one. No histories of World War II that will soon flood the market will be of more educational value or more accurate than the LIFEs I have carefully laid away for binding purposes.

LIFE has given my children something I never had at my disposal after World War I. Thank you. It is one marvelous job you have completed.

MACLEOD WILLIAMS
News Editor

Evening Observer
Dunkirk, N.Y.

THE GIs

Sirs:

Bravo! A million bravos to the publishers of LIFE and to Mr. Joe Weston for LIFE Reports on the misbehaving GIs in Le Havre (LIFE, Dec. 10).

As long as there are honest and brave reporters like Mr. Weston and courageous publications like LIFE, the Zolaistic French veteran of General Leclerc's army may be insulted by GIs but he need not worry about the fate of France.

GERALD H. INJEIAN
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sirs:

... That was the biggest load of hot air I've read in a long time.

Heck, just ask any ETO ex-soldier about France.... I used to respect some girls till I got to France gee did those French "tomatoes" disgust us....

WERNER VON KIENTZIER
Long Island City, N.Y.

Sirs:

... I spent 31 months in the ETO with the 34th Division and found the "democratic" Americans displaying the same conceited attitudes in Northern Ireland, Algeria, Tunisia and Italy. Personally, I think too many American soldiers (officers and men) conduct themselves as spoiled brats....

My congratulations to Joe Weston for a truthful article.

R. A. BOSELY
Lafayette, Ind.

Sirs:

... France lost every war of major importance since 1870, albeit she lives today as a nation only because American youth, twice within 25 years, have shed their blood on French soil to retain French independence.

Now that the conflict is concluded, by virtue of U.S. military might, these senile people of a decadent race have the brazen effrontery to criticize the American GI....

GEORGE N. LE PIERRE
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sirs:

... As a GI who traversed the length of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany, I had plenty of time to observe my brother GI in action in more ways than one. I want it understood that by and large they were truly ambassadors of goodwill but that a vicious minority of self-centered, narrow-minded, bad-mannered, ignorant GIs undid all the good that might have been done....

As a general proposition they were the same bigots who left this country hating the English and the "frogs...."

THOMAS MAGUIRE

Fort Benning, Ga.

Sirs:

... This same misunderstanding unfortunately existed to a large extent in World War I, when many Americans were so busy castigating the "frogs" that we soon lost sight of our real enemy—Germany....

RUBE LOVERING

Minneapolis, Minn.

THE VETERANS

Sirs:

The article by Charles G. Bolté, "The New Veteran" (LIFE, Dec. 10), attacks the American Legion in a most bitter and unfair manner. Mr. Bolté's ignorance of the American Legion is astonishing. The American Legion is directly responsible for the passage of the GI Bill of Rights. It never would have passed except for the petitions signed in American Legion posts all over the country and sent to Congress.

Bolté says, "Comparatively few veterans feel that the country owes them a living. Most of them would agree with A.V.C.'s belief: that veterans should be restored to the status they would have held if they had not gone to war." Doesn't he know that the GI bill gives them the right to be restored to their old status? Is his organization going to advocate pas-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

LIFE is published weekly by TIME INC. at 330 East 22nd Street, Chicago 16, Illinois. Printed in U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter November 16, 1936 at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

Subscription rates: U. S. and Possessions 1 yr., \$4.50; 2 yrs., \$8.50; 3 yrs., \$12.50; Canada, 1 yr., \$5.00; 2 yrs., \$9.40; 3 yrs., \$13.75 (Canadian funds); countries in Pan American Union, 1 yr., \$6.00; elsewhere, 1 yr., \$10.00. Special rates for members of the Armed Forces: 1 yr., \$3.50; 2 yrs., \$6.00; 3 yrs., \$9.00. There will be a 3-month delay in the entry of new non-military subscriptions.

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LIFE
December 31, 1945

Volume 19
Number 27



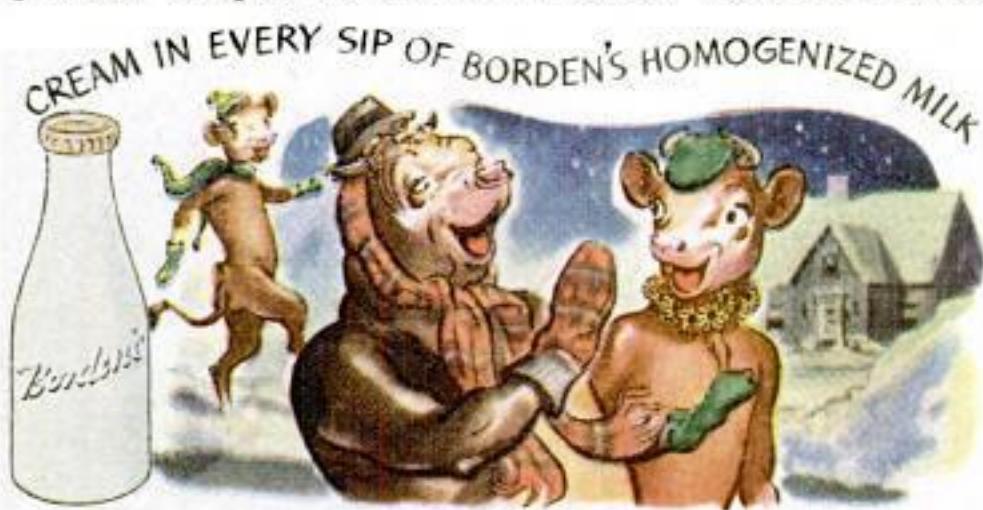
"Your mother was a remarkable woman—but not that remarkable!" cried Elsie

"Look, woman!" roared Elmer, the bull. "I mean remarkable! *No buts about it!* My mother had a brain—and she used it to make up her own recipes!"

"Of course she did, dear," agreed Elsie, the Borden Cow. "Nobody ever—"

"Nobody ever caught her traipsing around the country on a night like this to *swap* recipes!" warmed Elmer. "She didn't need a neighbor, or a magazine—or a radio, either, to tell her what to put in a pan!"

"And, perhaps," gently suggested Elsie, "that was why some of her recipes didn't pan out so well. But then, dear, she didn't have the advantages women have today. Look at the help we get from the testing kitchens of great food companies like Borden's! They pre-test recipes for us, so we don't waste time and



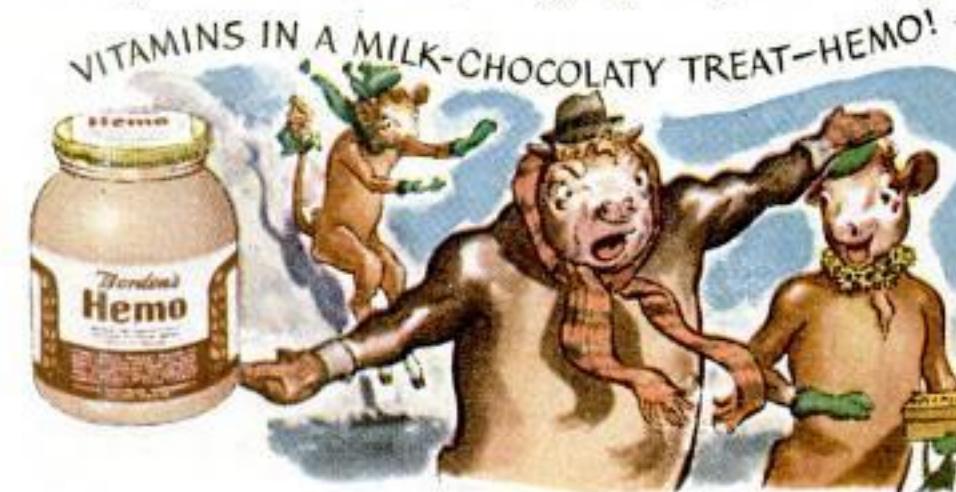
precious ingredients. They invent wonderful new dishes, too!"

"Ha! Ha!" chortled Elmer. "I can just see those big shots at Borden's with their sleeves rolled up and their aprons on, wading into a mess of dough!"

"But it's not like that *at all!*" protested Elsie. "The kitchen at Borden's is run by especially trained home economists. They do amazing things with food—to make it exciting and nourishing. They're really clever—they can balance a meal quicker than you can say 'Borden's Homogenized Milk has cream and Vitamin D in every sip!'"

"I, personally, don't want to balance a meal," groaned Elmer. "I want to go back in the house and close my ears."

"If you did that, dear," brightly chirped Elsie, "you



wouldn't hear all the other fine things that are done in the Borden kitchen. You'd miss the news about the taste tests on *Hemo*."

"Taste Tests!" exploded Elmer. "How in thunderation do you test a taste?"

"Oh, we don't just test *a* taste," laughed Elsie. "We



test tastes by the *thousands!* As an example, I'll tell you how we arrived at the glorious new 'milk-chocolate' flavor for *Hemo* . . . we had men and women of all ages, and children by the *schoolful* sip *Hemo* flavored many, many ways. Then, the particular flavor

that was most popular was used in the finished product."

"I'll be a finished product," stormed Elmer, "if I stand around in this cold. I need something to warm me up."

"There's nothing like a steaming bowl of rich cream soup made with *Borden's Evaporated Milk*," chattered Elsie, "to put you in a warm glow all over. Now, there's a product, Elmer, that our testing kitchen has really



gone to town on. We've originated *slews* of easy recipes for exciting cream sauces, pie fillings, casserole dishes, cakes—"

"Stop right where you are, woman!" commanded Elmer. "If you have all those busy little bees working for you in the Borden kitchen, why, I ask you *WHY*, should you be roaming the countryside to get a recipe from a mere housewife?"

"Oh, I was going to give out the recipe," blandly explained Elsie. "I want to show Mrs. Roberts how to make a mince pie with the absolute *minimum* of work. I mean with *Borden's None Such Mince Meat*, of course! It's wonderful and the fruitiest, spiciest mince



meat that ever gladdened a holiday . . . Besides, dear, I *had* hoped we could make a sort of party out of the trip."

"Party? Did you say party?" brightened Elmer. "Why didn't you say so before? Let's go! Maybe you can forget your precious *Borden's* for an hour or so!"

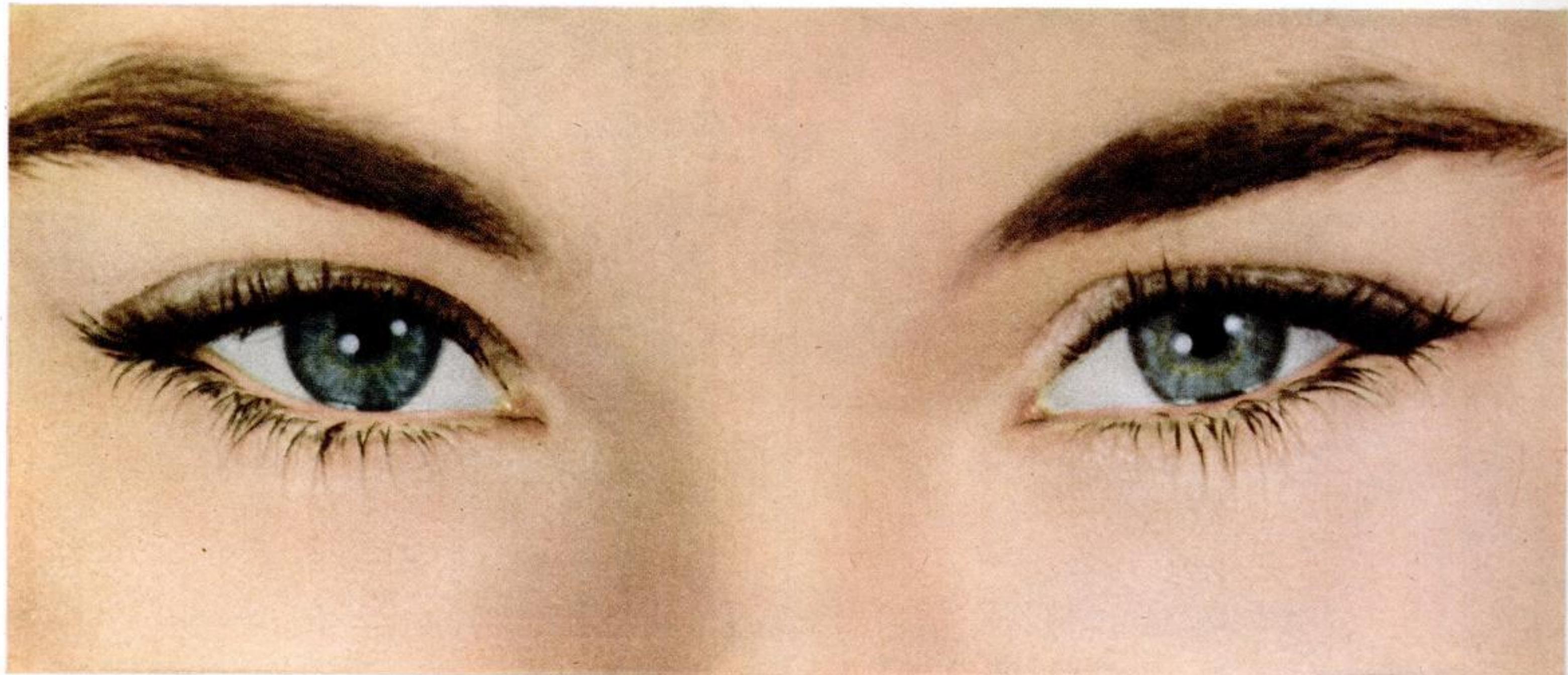
"That's practically impossible," giggled Elsie, "especially at a party. For parties call for refreshments. And you can't find grander, more luscious refreshments than *Borden's Ice Cream* and *Milk Sherbets*. What flavors! And the girls in Borden's kitchen tell me they're wonderfully nourishing, too."

"Stop it, Elsie! Turn off the record!" begged Elmer. "Sign off, will ya, *please*?"

"Certainly, dear," agreed Elsie. "But I must do it in my own good way—if it's *Borden's*, it's *GOT* to be good!"



© The Borden Company



A thrifty rule: EYE IT before you BUY IT

CELLOPHANE WILL SOON BE BACK TO HELP THRIFTY SHOPPERS

During the war Cellophane served to protect vital supplies of our armed forces. That's why the civilian supply is limited, and why there have been fewer Cellophane-wrapped products on store counters.

However, thrifty shoppers realize more than ever that they save money and help avoid disappointment if they can *see* what they buy. Transparent Du Pont Cellophane has made it possible for merchants to show the good quality of their products—has upheld the customer's right of inspection.

When you shop today, you may not find fresh vegetables, for instance, on display in transparent Cellophane packages. But soon you probably will be able to get a wide variety of choicest food products—with their freshness protected by moistureproof Du Pont Cellophane. Again, you'll be able to eye each product before you buy it—because Cellophane *shows* what it *protects*.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

A product of Du Pont research



Cellophane



shows what it *protects*

DU PONT
Cellophane

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

CONTINUED

sage of a law that has already been passed—one which is being enforced all over the country wherever the veteran of World War II seeks the relief the law gives and which is enforced frequently through the aid of old vets? . . .

It is true the new vets will have to listen to the old vets for a short time to learn about some of the things we know about—but not for long. They'll be amazed at how quickly we will push them ahead if they will join us.

Why doesn't Bolté give us a little time—after all, the Japs only quit in August and the war has not been declared ended officially. . . .

WM. C. MAHER

Cortland, N.Y.

• Mr. Bolté's point is, however, that the veteran should be restored not to the status he had when he went to war but to the status he would have had now if he had not gone to war.—ED.

Sirs:

... Prior to my discharge from the service, I was Mail Call editor of *The Stars and Stripes*, Mediterranean. My daily mail constantly evidenced that the GI in the field fighting the war wanted his own veterans' group.

After a news article was printed in the Mediterranean edition about Bolté and his committee, I received well over 1,000 letters wanting to know more about the organization. I wrote Bolté and his office supplied the information, which was mailed individually to each GI who wrote asking about the committee. *The Stars and Stripes* could not officially champion any veterans' group, but this interest stimulated Bolté and his men to action. . . .

With pals, friends and former comrades-in-arms arranging themselves for the fight to gain a recognized organization of their own, the veterans of World War II will certainly contribute immeasurably to preserving the peace and security of the world for which they fought.

JOHN WELSH III

Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

PALESTINE

Sirs:

... In referring to the Jews now remaining in Europe after the Nazi massacres you say (LIFE, Dec. 10), "Many, perhaps most, of these Jews do not want to go to Palestine; indeed the Zionists are advertising in Britain and America for enough immigrants to complete their current quotas." I am really puzzled as to where you have obtained your facts to support this statement. . . .

MACEY KRONBERG
Wildwood, N.J.

• LIFE erred in using the term "advertising." Nevertheless, on Dec. 12 the Jewish Agency in Palestine sent an appeal to American Zionists urging them to organize a movement for large-scale emigration from the U.S. to Palestine "in order to fill the gap caused by the destruction of European Jewry."—ED.

YOUNG PALEONTOLOGIST

Sirs:

As the sister of a budding invertebrate stratigraphical paleontologist, I read with interest the article in LIFE

of Dec. 10. My brother is only 18 and veteran of a summer field trip to Montana, Wyoming and points west on a geology survey.

I think this story illustrates the lengths to which those interested in the subject will go. My brother is a little outstanding because of his size (his 6 ft. 4 in. makes him tower over most people). Recently he and a friend entered a drugstore for a soda. Immediately my brother started scrutinizing the black marble counter for possible remains of fossils. Having been successful, he said to his friend, "Here's a crinoid." Thereupon the waitress turned to her assistant and said, "Now, there's a fellow who out-grew his own brain."

He is now at Yale, studying geology under a four-year scholarship offered last spring by the Pepsi-Cola Company.

JOY C. SAALFRANK

Takoma Park, Md.

DEAN'S NUDES

Sirs:

I am writing regarding Abner Dean's nude humans who so coyly disport their buttocks in LIFE's Dec. 10 issue.

It has never been my privilege to view any large section of our population in the ultimate raw state, but if Dean's nude humans are typical or even, as you say, "understandable," then let us offer a fervent prayer of thanks to the clothing manufacturer and his subtle padding and sewing.

Mr. Dean is quoted in LIFE as wanting people to "think with their bodies." I suppose that it is just plain old-fashioned of me to insist on still using my head for that purpose, but after studying Dean's drawings I am more determined than ever to remember to put on my clothes each morning before going down to the office.

GEORGE McCURRACH

Brooklyn, N.Y.

SYMPHONY

Sirs:

We, the undersigned, as three of the 274 students taking a course in the history of music, wish to express our heartfelt thanks for your article on the development of the symphony orchestra in the Dec. 10 issue. Just the day before the issue appeared our professor warned us to be sure to know said development "cold" before our midyear exam early next week. May we commend your excellent timing and be so bold as to suggest a pictorial review of the history of music at the beginning of April before the final exam.

BETSY BINGHAM
BEVERLY BOWER
MARY WHEATLAND

Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Sirs:

It is usually pretty risky in these times, when there are so many good instrumental specialists, to point to one of them as the top man.

However, one evident mistake was to call Kincaid the leading flutist. If those big-name-conscious followers of Kincaid would stop their narrow-mindedness long enough to really listen to George Laurent of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, they would see why my friends and I consider him unquestionably the best. . . .

HELEN PAUL

Somerville, N.J.



Nylon Stockings by

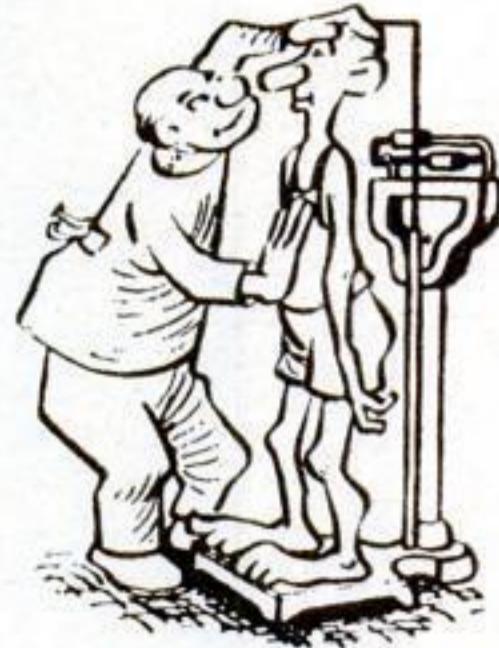
Van Raalte

STOCKINGS • GLOVES • UNDERTHINGS
"BECAUSE YOU LOVE NICE THINGS"



Jewels by Lackritz

"THE PHYSICAL"



SAD SACK'S MILITARY CAREER STARTED WITH THE WELL-KNOWN ARMY PHYSICAL EXAMINATION DURING

"OBJECTIVE"



IN EUROPE HE WAS THWARTED BY FATE AND THE MPS

"THE ENEMY"



IN JAPAN SAD SACK DEMONSTRATED A HUMAN WEAKNESS FOR FLATTERY, WHICH LED TO A DISILLUSIONING



SGT. GEORGE BAKER, 30, IS NOW OUT OF THE ARMY

SPEAKING OF PICTURES . . .

. . . SAD SACK STUMBLES HIS WAY TO END OF WAR

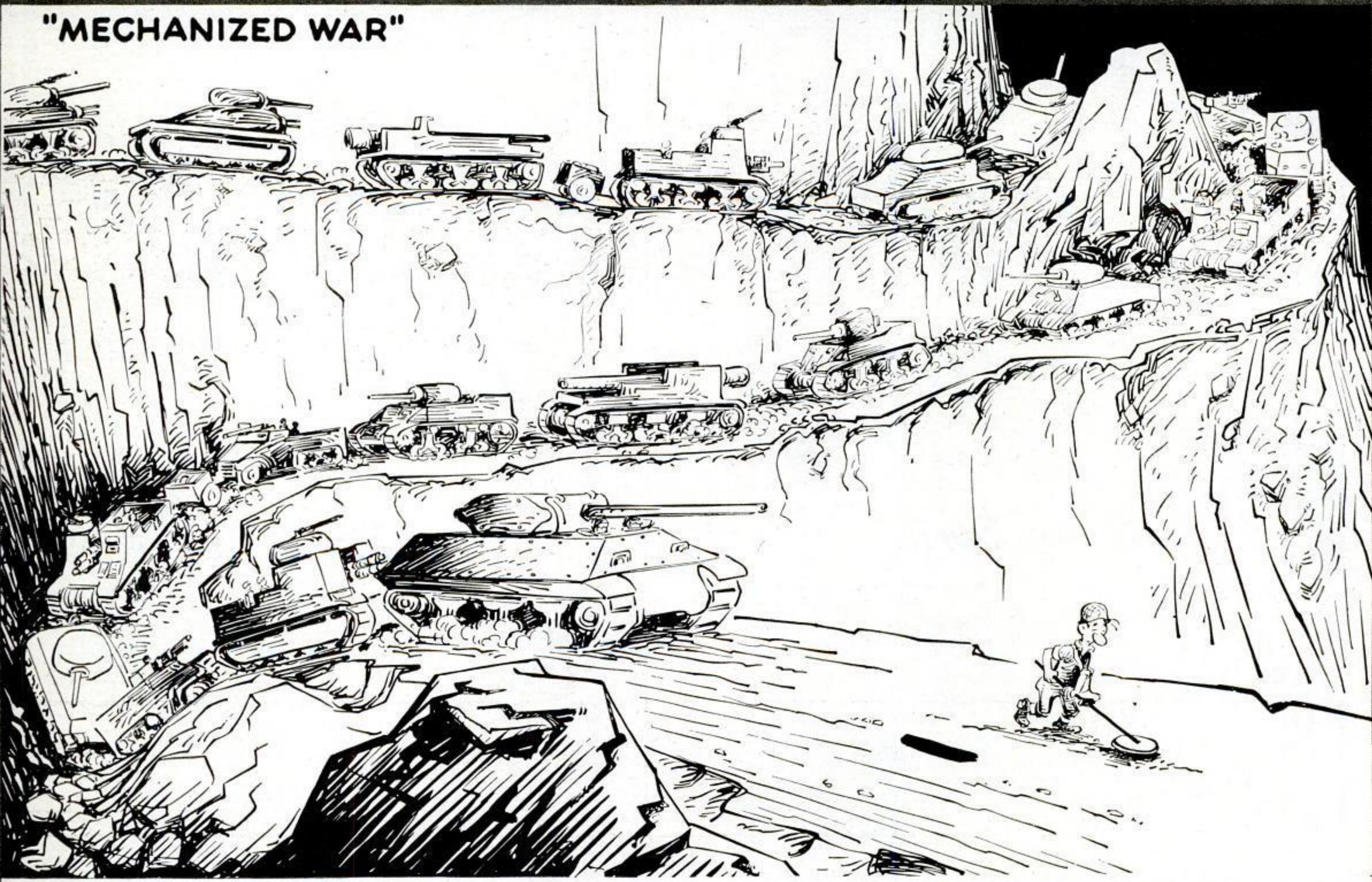
When *Yank*, the Army weekly, brought its 3½-year publishing career to an end this month it also brought to an end the military career of an unheroic hero of World War II. A saggy little stumblebum named "Sad Sack," he was the brain child of Sgt. George Baker, a drafted Walt Disney artist. In his clumsy way Sad Sack modernized the tragic Greek hero whose path inevitably led to disaster. "The Sack" managed to survive the war and the Army only to be confronted now with peace. Next spring he will re-emerge in the newspaper cartoons as a civilian.



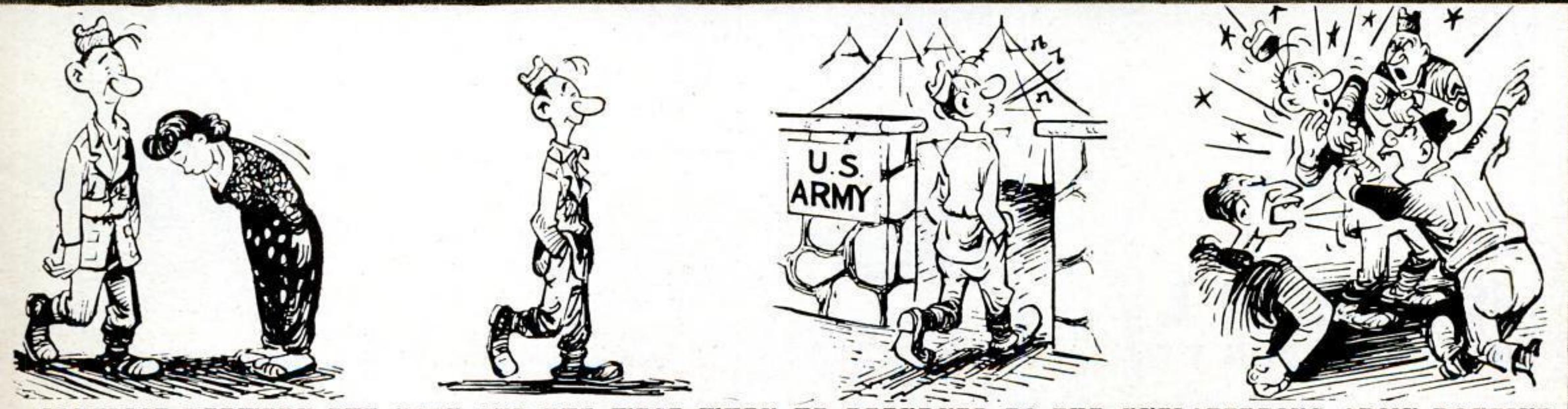
Sgt. GEO. BAKER, SIGNAL CORPS P.C.

WHICH HE WAS PROBED, BEATEN, THRASHED, LEFT A MISERABLE WRECK BUT NEVERTHELESS LABELED 'A'

"MECHANIZED WAR"



IN ITALY HE DISCOVERED THAT TOTAL MOBILIZATION STILL REQUIRED MANPOWER, INEVITABLY SAD SACK'S



CONFlict BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST WHEN HE RETURNED TO THE UNFLATTERING ARMY ROUTINE

HANDSOMELY GROOMED HAIR 'FAVORED TO WIN' WITH GIRLS!



Scratched:

This man with carelessly groomed, unruly hair didn't even get in the race. Why doesn't someone tip him off how Kreml keeps hair neatly groomed—so trim and spruce-looking all day long?



Plug Ugly:

And doesn't he look it with his hair plastered down so silly with grease! No wonder girls 'turn on the ice' when he asks for a date! Kreml grooms hair so handsomely yet never leaves it looking or feeling oily or greasy.



Also Ran:

His shoulders are covered with ugly dandruff flakes. What girl would even place a bet on him! Kreml is famous to promptly relieve itching of dry scalp and remove dandruff flakes.



'Favorite' Wins:

And notice how the prettiest girls ask to meet 'the man with the handsome looking hair.' Kreml keeps hair neat as a pin—so lustrous—so masculine looking—yet never leaves it pasted down or feeling greasy or sticky.

• Kreml Hair Tonic is famous to keep hair neatly groomed all day long—it leaves it so lustrous, looking as if it had some 'body' to it. Kreml never pastes your hair down or leaves it looking greasy or oily. Ask for Kreml at your barber shop. Buy a bottle at your drug counter.

KREML
HAIR TONIC

Keeps Hair Better-Groomed Without Looking Greasy. Relieves Itching of Dry Scalp—Removes Dandruff Flakes

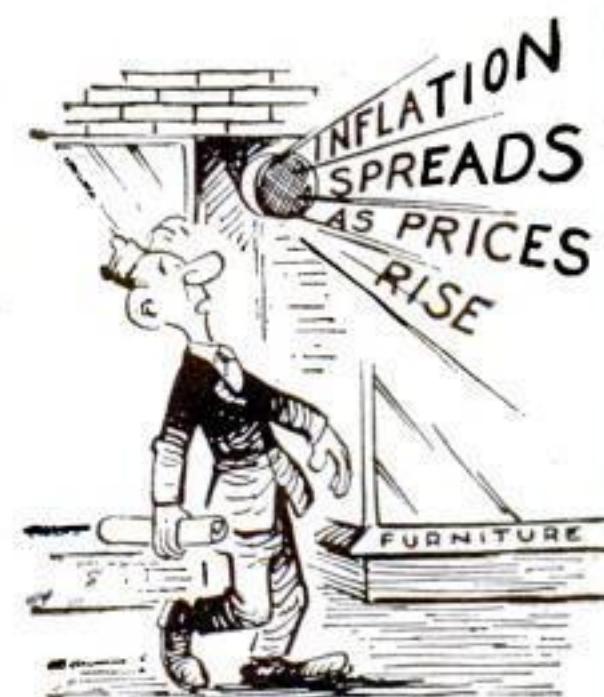
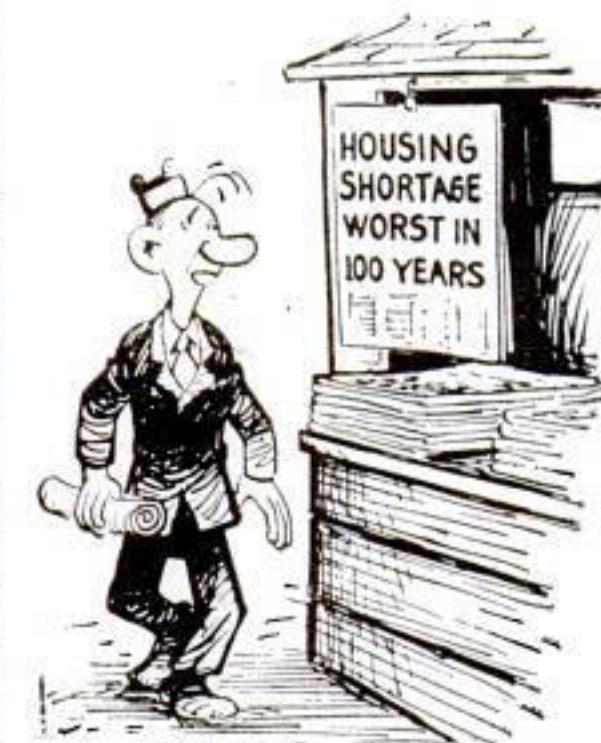
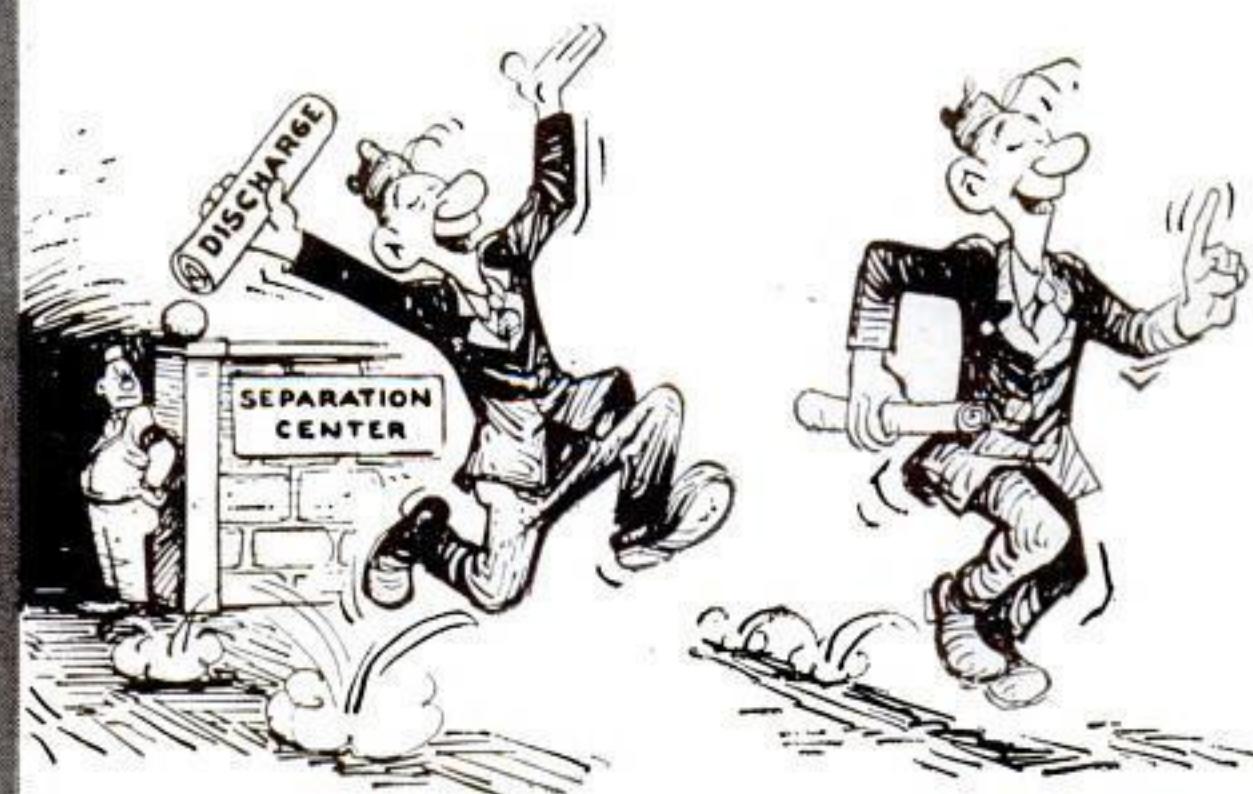


A product of R. B. Semler, Inc.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

CONTINUED

"HAPPY DAY"



Finally discharged after 3½ years in the Army, Sad Sack meets his final disillusionment when he approaches the complexities of human reconversion.



"GIVE ME AN EIGHT O'CLOCK CALL!"



YOU can't blame this comfort-loving gentleman. Once you've discovered how completely restful and relaxing a modern theatre chair can be when deep-cushioned with **Airfoam**, you won't want to leave it, either.

For **Airfoam** brings to all types of seating a glorious comfort beyond anything you have ever known before. It's resilient, buoyant, marshmallow-soft—and cradles a slip of a girl or a hefty two-hundred-pounder with the same deep ease. It never packs down, lumps up or grows flabby; it keeps its "live" plumpness for years in hardest service.

That's because **Airfoam** is just what its name implies: a foam of millions of tiny air cells—a product of Goodyear Research. These minute cells are open—interconnecting—so that air circulates freely between them. Thus **Airfoam**

COMFORT SECRET OF AIRFOAM is shown in this cross section. Note how it "gives" to slightest pressure, providing restful support that insures complete relaxation.

gives to the slightest pressure, accommodates itself to every body posture, assuring perfect support and relaxation.

And the good news is—with **Airfoam** now available again for everyday uses, many theatres and restaurants will soon offer you the super-comfort of **Airfoam** cushioned seating. You're going to find it in the new cars, trains, buses and airliners—in the finest furniture and mattresses, too. If you prize your comfort, specify **Airfoam** in everything you sit, rest or sleep upon—it's the last word in luxury!



Airfoam
THE NEW NAME FOR COMFORT

GOOD  **YEAR**

Airfoam—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Copyrighted material



ROASTER-FRESH COFFEE MADE RIGHT IN THE CUP

Roaster-fresh because in Nescafé all the fresh flavor of
newly-roasted coffee is sealed in by added carbohydrates

Nescafé offers you a *new peak* in coffee enjoyment. For Nestlé's knows the way to give you *all the flavor—all the lift*—of really fine coffee! First, we make an extract from choice coffees fresh from the roaster—*then instantly seal in the wonderful flavor!* You simply put a teaspoonful of Nescafé in a cup—add hot

water—and release this locked-in freshness. No bother with a coffee maker. No grounds to dispose of. No waste—you make exactly the amount you need—and just the strength you like. Cost? A teaspoonful makes a cup—for only about 1¢. Ask your grocer for Nescafé today... it's the *sure* way to coffee enjoyment.



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LIFE'S COVER

The picture on LIFE's cover was taken on the icy, wind-swept slopes of New Hampshire's Mt. Washington. It shows the cautious ascent of a climbing party, especially organized for LIFE and led by James Ramsey Ullman, author of *The White Tower*, 1945 best seller about mountaineering. For more pictures of the Ullman party's trip which explain the techniques of climbing, and for a story by Author Ullman on famous mountains and men, see pages 64 to 71.

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Vol. 19, No. 27

LIFE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

December 31, 1945

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LIFE'S PICTURES

Photographer Jerry Cooke ploughed up 4,000 feet through snowdrifts in New Hampshire's White Mountains to do the mountain-climbing story on pages 64 to 71. Although he considers himself more esthetic than athletic, he climbed up to Knife Edge ridge of Mt. Adams, scaled the icy headwall of Tuckerman Ravine on Mt. Washington. After two weeks in the Presidential Range, 24-year-old Cooke came to like mountain climbing except for the trouble he had trying to operate a frozen camera with frostbitten fingers.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources, credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom) and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

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	71—BRITISH COMBINE
	72—LEO CHOPLIN-G. H.
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INSIDE Paramount

Published Here Every 4 Weeks



Where Every Night is New Year's Eve!

Paramount takes you *inside* the world's most exclusive night spot, and gets you into a gay and glorious holiday mood at the glittering rendezvous where every night is New Year's Eve!

★ ★ ★

And look what the Stork brought! Incendiary Bombshell Betty Hutton, a hat-check girl with a seven-room suite and a new fur coat for every room!

★ ★ ★

Barry Fitzgerald, turning in his best performance as a hilarious sugar daddy who can't give Betty anything but dough!

★ ★ ★

While Don DeFore is a music-making bandleader who can't give her anything but love!

★ ★ ★

This wonderful story, plus Hit Parade tunes and riotous comedy happens behind the scenes at



B. G. DeSylva is the showman who got all this great talent into one movie, and director Hal Walker throws in a good long look at radio's new singing sensation Andy Russell.

★ ★ ★

Andy joins Betty Hutton in really putting over such swell tunes as "Love Me," "If I Had A Dozen Hearts," plus a whole raft of inimitable Hutton specialties.

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Naturally, "THE STORK CLUB" comes from the same company that gives you most of the best screen entertainment... and that wishes all friends the merriest of Christmases.

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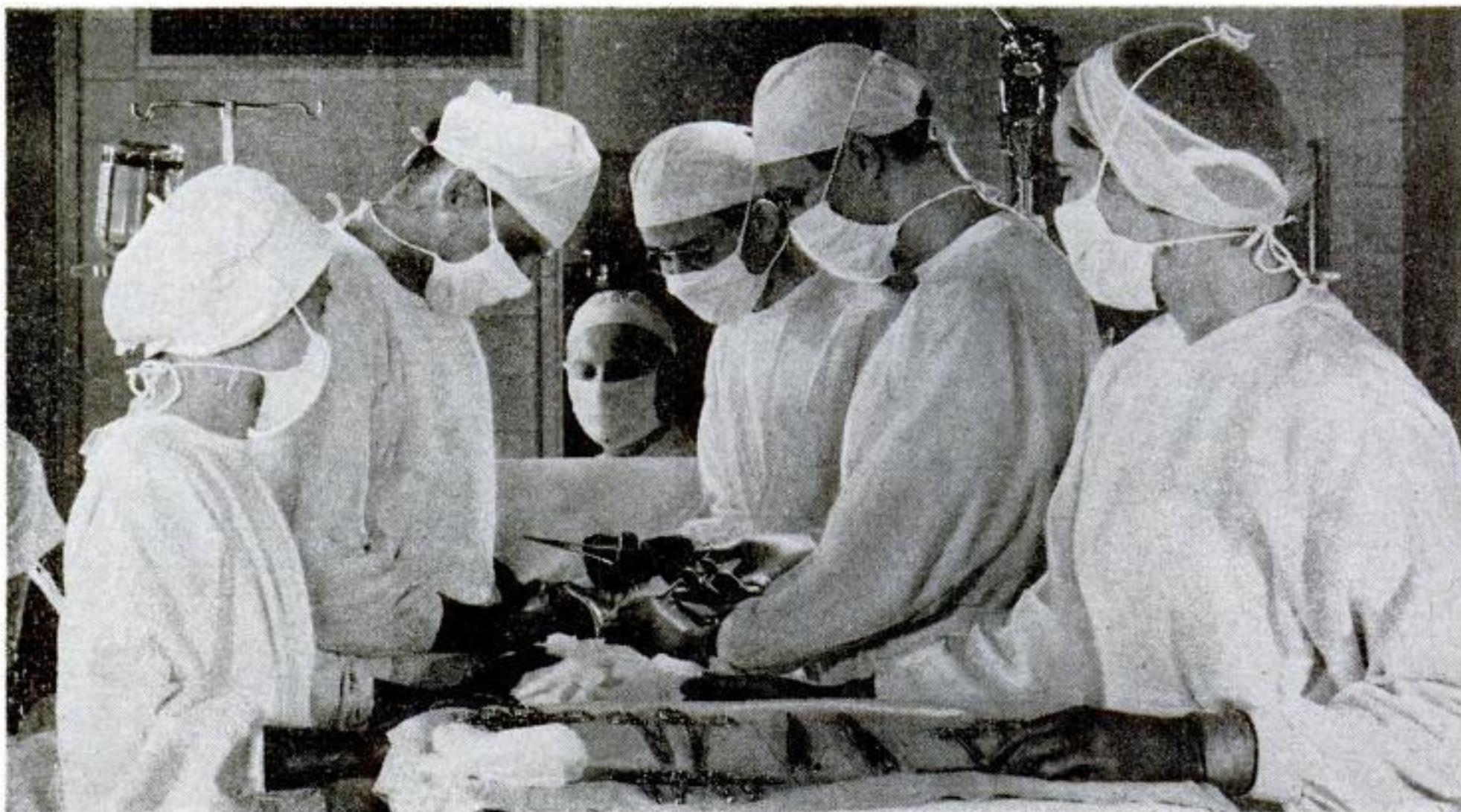
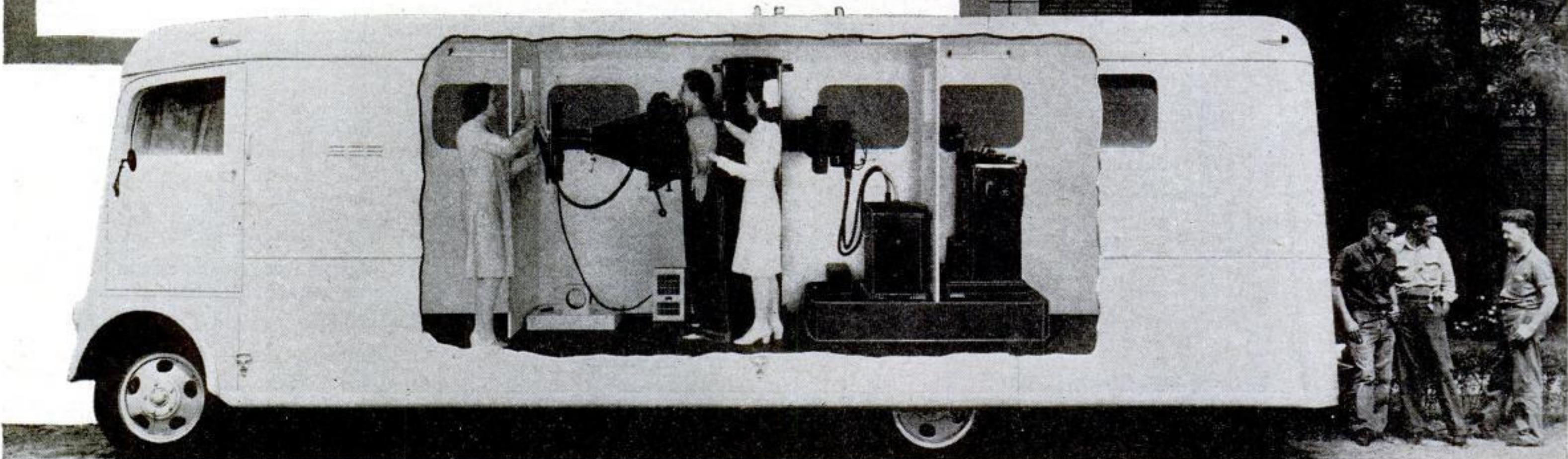
Helping those who help the sick



Delicate machines that draw revealing pictures of heart action...lamps that kill germs... electron microscopes, many times more powerful than optical instruments, that enable physicians to explore new worlds in bacteriology...machines for treating deep-seated infections by short wave...

cool, shadowless light for operating rooms...

These, and the developments pictured on this page, are a few of the many contributions of General Electric engineers and research scientists toward helping those who help the sick. *General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.*



Operations by electricity. Surgeons are now overcoming many difficulties in certain types of operations with electrosurgery. Among the advantages

of electrosurgery: it shortens operating time, lessens bleeding and shock, lessens the chance of infection, and speeds healing with a minimum of scar.

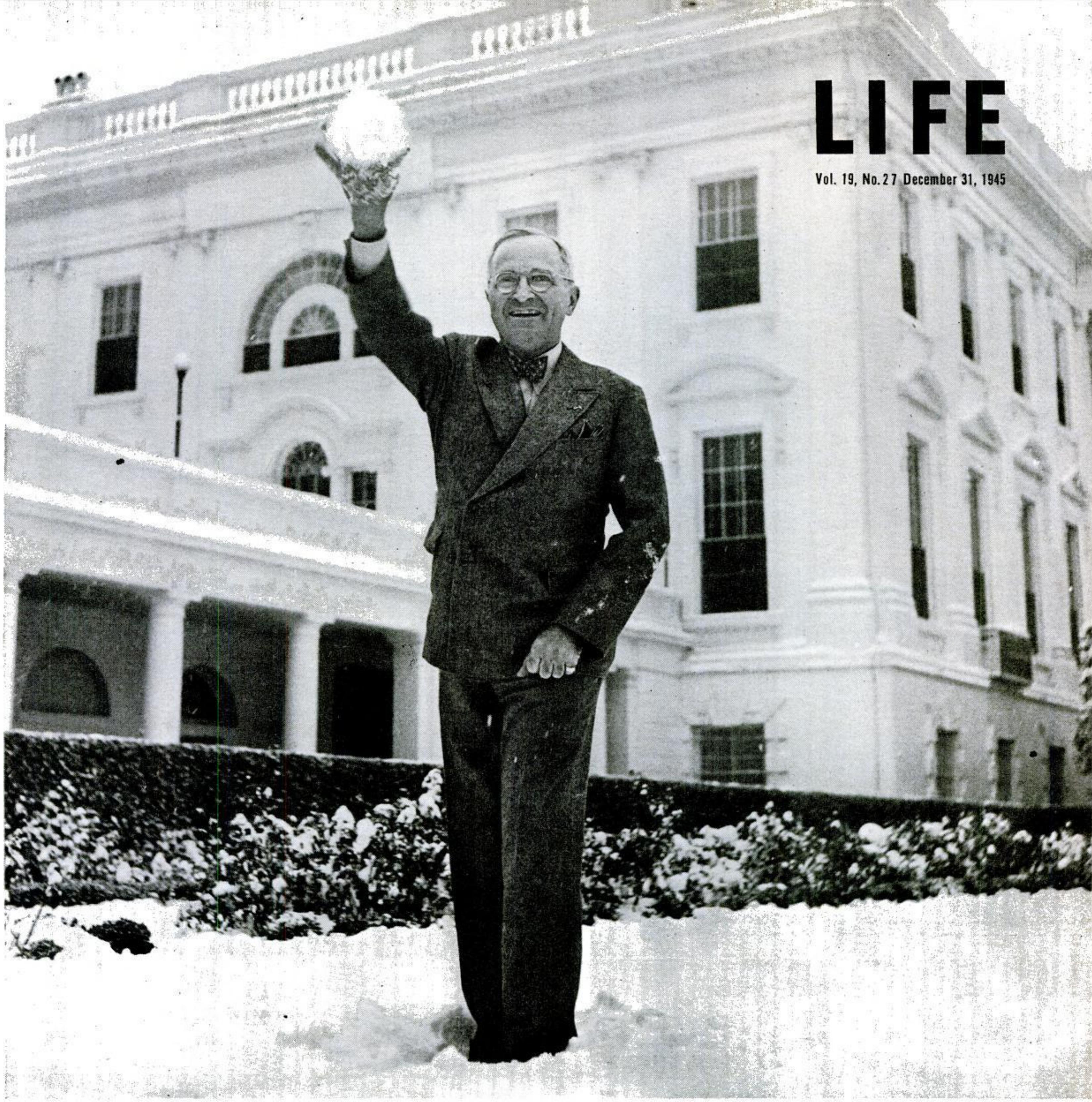
More Goods for More People at Less Cost

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

Helping fight TB. To quote the United States Public Health Service: "Tuberculosis can be eliminated as a public health problem in a measurable time if we use the x-ray to locate every case in the population . . . and if we provide adequate facilities and personnel to isolate and treat infectious cases." The cut-away picture above shows a mobile unit which can bring chest inspection facilities to schools, industrial plants, and outlying districts far from hospitals. For it, General Electric engineers have designed and built compact x-ray equipment so efficient that as many as 60 people per hour can be examined.



Machine-made fever. Fever heat helps nature's defensive organisms fight off some diseases. Under the leadership of Dr. W. R. Whitney in the General Electric Research Laboratory, G. E. developed inductotherm machines for hospitals and doctors to produce artificial fever electronically.



IN DECEMBER'S UNUSUALLY HEAVY SNOW PRESIDENT TRUMAN GOES OUT ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN AND JOVIALLY THROWS A SNOWBALL AT HIS MILITARY AIDE

TRUMAN'S FIRST CONGRESS ENDS SESSION

Last week President Harry Truman went out on the White House lawn and threw a playful snowball at an aide. A less patient man might have thrown it toward the Capitol. For the relationship between the 79th Congress and the 32nd President had become, in Truman's view, a one-way street. The White House had sent a multitude of proposals to Congress but only a few of them had come back as laws. Many congressmen blamed Truman for not backing up his proposals with enough pressure to prove he was in earnest about

them. But though the President blamed Congress for not taking the initiative he was openly willing to yield to the legislative branch.

When it finally adjourned last week the 79th Congress had done a few constructive things. It had ratified the UNO Charter, enacted the Bretton Woods monetary pact, cut taxes and authorized the President to reorganize the federal government's 1,142 agencies. But it had passed no legislation on labor disputes, nor on full employment, housing, aid for the small businessman or military

training. It had stalled so long on UNRRA funds that it interrupted the flow of sorely needed relief to Europe.

Perhaps the hardest work of the 79th Congress had been listening. At its many hearings (see pp. 16-17) the members had exposed themselves to a torrent of words. They had also found time to complete legislation involving chinchilla farming, relief for financially embarrassed convicts and \$100 for Texas Watermelon Grower Rastus Davis, 300 of whose melons were stolen by U.S. soldiers.



THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE MEETS IN CLOSED SESSION TO DISCUSS TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES IT HAS RECENTLY HEARD. DURING THE 79TH SESSION IT

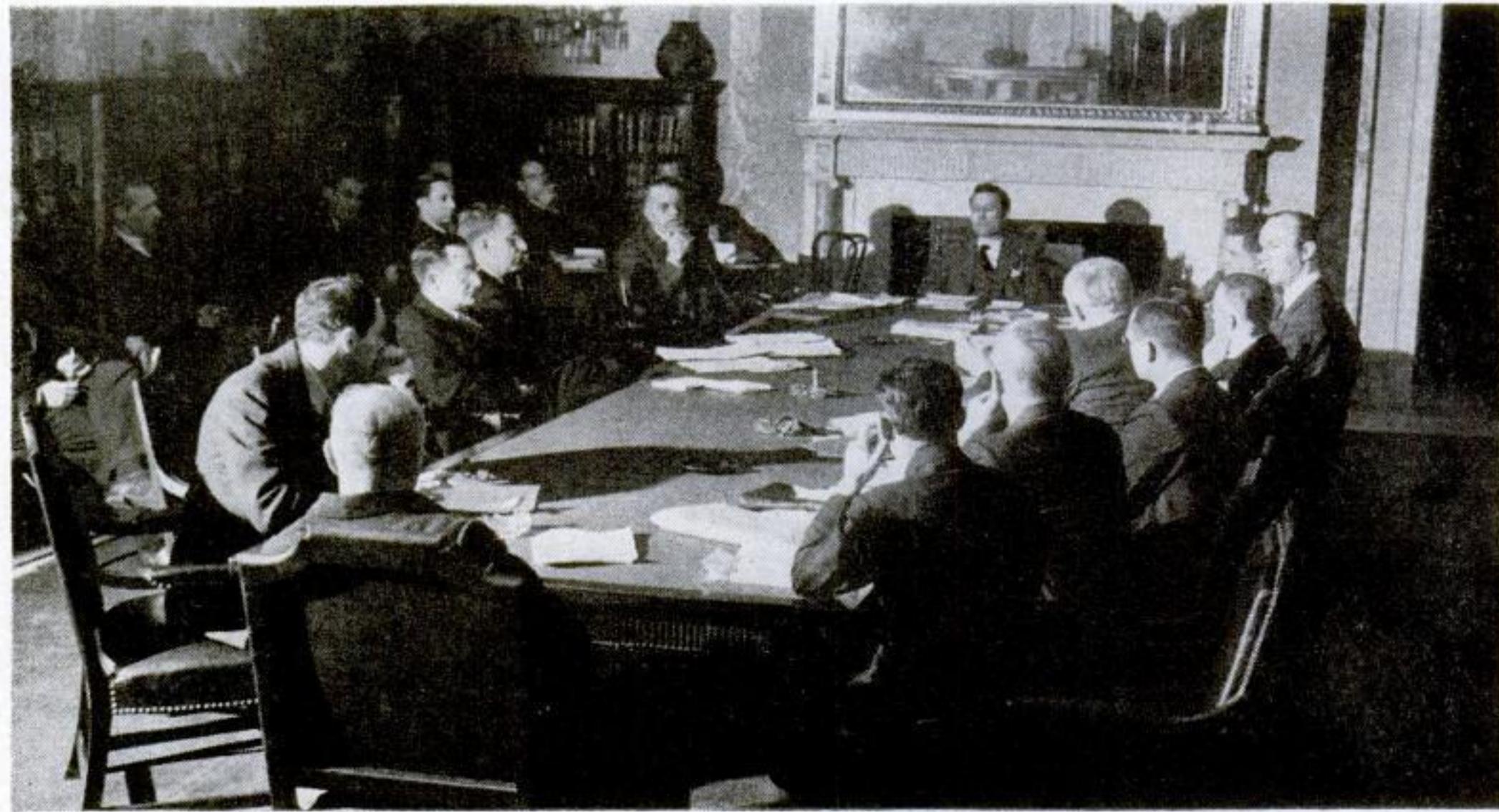


ARMY AND NAVY MERGER is considered by Senate Military Affairs Committee. Admiral Nimitz, standing as he reads a prepared statement, completely reversed his

previous position and argued the merger might reduce U.S. seapower. At this session the committee also weighed military training, establishing a new Annapolis and West Point.



LABOR PROBLEM is pondered by the House Labor Committee, listening to its first witness, John L. Lewis, as it takes up the President's proposal for in-



SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS are studied by the Senate Small Business Committee, listening to a discussion of the shortage of civilian clothing for discharged ser-

vicemen. Committee also devoted much time to the importance of metals to small businesses and the Northwest labor shortage. But Congress enacted no small business legislation.



PALESTINE PROBLEM is considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee which then reported out a resolution in which it commended the Presi-



HELD HEARINGS ON BILLS TO PROTECT SEED PURCHASERS, IMPROVE SCHOOL LUNCHES AND SAFEGUARD FARMERS AGAINST FLUCTUATIONS IN WORLD MARKET PRICES



dustrial dispute fact-finding boards and a 30-day cooling-off period for strikes. The committee failed to act on the Fair Employment Practice bill at this session.

PEARL HARBOR RESPONSIBILITY is lengthily gone into by a congressional investigating committee which began its hearing last Oct. 26. Over objections by General Mar-

shall Congress revealed how the U.S. broke the Jap code by cryptographic machine. The hearing has not proved that any one person was responsible for Pearl Harbor.



dent for his interest in the matter and advocated that Palestine be open to all Jews. The committee also gave UNRRA an appropriation during this session.

HOUSING PROBLEM is gone into by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which is here listening to testimony of ex-budget director Lewis Douglas. Truman re-

cently asked Congress for housing price-control legislation. However, it voted to insert a \$191,000,000 appropriation for veterans' housing in the 1946 deficiency bill.



F.A.S. HEADQUARTERS is a suite of borrowed rooms on top floor of an old, ill-heated brownstone building. F.A.S. has little money, no officers but great enthusiasm.



DR. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER (left), former head of Los Alamos bomb project, carries on congressional education campaign lunching with Senator Magnuson (Wash.).



BUTTONHOLING of congressmen is done by Dr. John Trischka. Here he calls on Senator Fulbright (Ark.) (right).



ANOTHER CALL takes Dr. Trischka to Congressman LaFollette (Ind.). Trischka, 29, worked at Los Alamos.



TWO SENATORS, Knowland (Calif.), at left, and Hart (Conn.), are next called on as Trischka continues mission.

SCIENTISTS SCARE CONGRESS

Atomic experts put on earnest educational campaign

In the final days of its first session the 79th Congress was subjected to an unfamiliar, coldly intellectual kind of pressure. The U. S. atomic scientists, so deeply fearful of their own discovery that reporters dubbed them "The League of Frightened Men," began an intensive campaign to awe Congress into recognizing its tremendous responsibilities. They formed the Federation of Atomic Scientists, opened an ironically humble Washington office (*left*), adopted a program and began urging it on both legislators and public. They wanted a Big Three conference to arrange international control and sharing of atomic power, outlawing the atomic bomb and ultimate world government. Soon after F.A.S. began its crusade, a Big Three conference was called in Moscow, partly because of F.A.S. efforts.

Its earnest members take brief leaves from their atomic jobs to buttonhole (*below*) and lecture (*opposite*) in Washington. They have made a deep impression on congressmen by declaring that one bomb could level Manhattan from Wall Street to the uptown section, 10,000 could about wipe out every inch of Indiana and Illinois, that if atomic war begins the safest place will be far under the sea. They have also won over nonatomic scientists like Vannevar Bush, who previously opposed immediate sharing of the atomic secret with other countries. They now have the backing of virtually all U. S. atomic scientists.



FIVE SCIENTISTS attentively listen to a hearing of the Senate atomic energy committee. They warn: the bomb cannot remain secret, there is no defense against it.



LESSON IN NUCLEAR REACTION is given to a group of senators by three atomic scientists. At blackboard are Fontaine Armistead, physicist at Plant K-25 (left), Arthur H. Jaffey of University of Chicago group (with chalk), Dr. Trischka. Reading clockwise from left around table are Senators Saltonstall, O'Mahoney, Murdock, Tunnell,

Murray, Smith and Mitchell. The formula shows how a uranium isotope (U-238) under bombardment captures a neutron to become another isotope (variant) of uranium (U-239). It gives off a beta particle to become neptunium (Np-239) which, giving off still another particle, becomes plutonium (Pu-239), which is an atomic bomb ingredient.

THE BRITISH LOAN

IT KEEPS THE DOOR OPEN WHILE AMERICA DECIDES WHAT THE POSTWAR WORLD WILL BE LIKE

Since wars do not end in a day, the first year of peace is born amid sounds of conflict. To an American ear the noise itself is perhaps not so disturbing as a certain ambiguous tinniness at the center. Are we or are we not backing the Dutch and British gunplay in Indonesia? What are these books that General Motors won't open? What has become of our plan for Germany? What is this British loan all about?

For an example of ambiguity, the British loan is tops. Here we are offering to lend \$4,400,000,000 and the British, while accepting it, yell bloody murder. At the same time our congressmen are equally unhappy, some saying we are just underwriting British socialism while others say the loan is too niggardly to win Britain back to freer trade. The Communist leader William Z. Foster says, "American imperialism has scored a major victory," but nobody else seems to think it is a victory for anybody. Some of the best brains of both countries—notably Lord Keynes and Will Clayton—negotiated steadily for 12 weeks to produce this loan agreement. Can it really be such a disappointment all round?

The Terms

The terms of the proposed loan are in two parts. First, we advance Britain \$650,000,000 to clean up the wake of Lend-Lease. The rest of our Lend-Lease account with Britain—some \$25,000,000,000—is wisely adjudged to represent stuff the British hurled at our common foe. It is written off, forgotten, finished. Lend-Lease at least will not cloud Anglo-American relations any more.

Secondly, we advance Britain a credit of \$3,750,000,000 which she can spend anywhere she wants. This sum, added to what Britain can borrow elsewhere, will about equal her minimum need of dollars to balance her foreign-trade books over the next five years. Both loans bear 2% interest but payment of interest and amortization do not begin until 1951.

It is this interest charge that causes the yelling. From the U.S. viewpoint, the actual interest rate (since it doesn't start till 1951) works out to around 1.62%, which is less than the Treasury will probably pay for the money, so that the Treasury will be out of pocket on the deal. Moreover the interest can be waived in any year when Britain's balance of payments finds her too short of dollars. One can hear in advance the cries of injured innocence in Congress if such a year comes around.

Now look at it from the British viewpoint. They had hoped for a loan—or even a gift—that would carry no interest at all. Said the London *Economist*: "In moral terms we are the creditors; and for that we shall pay a hundred and forty million dollars a year for the rest of the 20th Century. It may be unavoidable but it is not right." Another Londoner's comment is more to the point: "It means simply that you have made us dishonest. We will become

a defaulter since we can never get enough exports to pay you back."

If this prognosis is correct, the loan would clearly be a terrible mistake. But there are certain assumptions behind current British pessimism which are not necessarily true. One is that the volume and character of world trade is going to be about the same as it was before the war. The sum of \$140,000,000 a year looks particularly large to an Englishman when he considers that Britain's prewar exports to the U. S. never earned that much. Britain's position is sad indeed if the future is to be like the past. But whose position isn't?

A Loan Is a Deferred Import

This New Year's Day is a good time to glance at the dismal era just behind us. Half a generation ago, a worldwide trend toward economic nationalism started gathering speed down the road to war. The American contribution to this trend was the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930, passed by a special session of Congress with the support of farmers, labor unions and businessmen, especially those engaged in producing the 650 articles of world commerce which the new tariff protected. Among the opponents of this tariff were the professional economists, 1,028 of whom signed a petition asking President Hoover to veto the bill. Said these economists, "A tariff war does not furnish good soil for the growth of world peace." Seldom has such a mouthful been spoken by so many experts to so little effect.

Within three years Britain abandoned free trade and 34 nations took to managed currencies. Up rose Adolf Hitler to offer a tempting rationalization of the new age, a division of the world into sealed trading areas. The Japanese launched their coprosperity sphere. In the U. S. a minor prophet named Cordell Hull tried to buck the trend with a device called reciprocal trade agreements. Elsewhere the economic war was on.

If Americans had known in 1930 what they have since paid so much to learn, would they have passed the Hawley-Smoot tariff? The British are inclined to assume that we would. They do not expect us to change our ways or even to learn the elementary fact that loans are deferred imports and in the end can only be repaid with goods. At this moment certain senators are trying to limit U. S. imports of British woolens. Says London, "There you are."

The British have other troubles, too. Their productivity per manhour has been lagging behind ours for years; to compete in a free world, British industry needs modernizing throughout. Small wonder that many Britons have turned fearful and would pull the blanket of Empire over their heads. They would keep their colonial market with guns. They would hide from the dollar behind a sterling bloc. They would go their own way, the way of before the war.

It was for the precise purpose of finding an alternative to this disastrous course that Lord

Keynes came to Washington last summer. Should he have stayed home?

Part of the loan is an agreement in principle that all trade barriers should be relaxed. Details are to be worked out at an international trade conference next summer. Since the Anglo-American group dominates world trade, the possibilities of that agreement are enormous. It can reverse the trend of two decades. It can wash away restrictions on a rising tide of trading volume, and on this same tide Britain can do so much business that interest on the loan will be little burden.

The American negotiators assumed that all this will happen. It is the only possible context in which the loan makes sense. But to prove our negotiators right and the British pessimists wrong, America must look beyond the next few years of an export boom and prepare to open its own home market to a greater volume of imports than it has ever known before. We shall shortly have one more chance to become a low-tariff country, one more chance to heed the economists who denounced the Hawley-Smoot tariff. It may be our last.

Do We Learn?

There is some reason to hope that Americans do learn from experience. C.I.O. leaders have recently gone firmly on record for freer trade and more U. S. imports. Businessmen—on paper at least—are much more kindly disposed toward imports than they used to be, especially the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Economic Development. Even the American consumer, the first victim of protection, seems less supine than of old. Remembering that only yesterday he couldn't even get a cup of coffee, he begins to apprehend that world trade directly affects his vaunted standard of living and that imports, not gold or jobs or anything else, are the only rational object of all trade.

The British loan is not in itself the answer to anything. It merely keeps the door open while Americans decide whether they want a free, prosperous and expanding world or not. It is one of the great decisions in America's history. It will be tragic if we are not equal to it.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK

The three brainiest brothers in the U. S. are probably the Compton brothers. During the war it was hard for them to get together. Karl, 58, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, did secret scientific work in the Pacific. Arthur, 53, head of Washington University and winner of the 1927 Nobel Prize for his cosmic-ray research, worked on the atom bomb. Wilson, 55, professor and businessman, was representing the lumber industry in Washington, D. C. This month the brothers finally met. They assembled in Pullman, Wash., where Wilson was inducted as president of the State College of Washington, thus making all three college heads. They congratulated each other, played music (opposite page) and took stock of their college degrees. They had 46 among them.

The learned Compton brothers, Karl, Arthur and Wilson, celebrate Wilson's induction as a college president





THE BIG SNOW

Prewinter blow buries Buffalo

For a few days last week Buffalo, N. Y. was the quietest big city in the U. S. Entombed under a shroud of snow five feet thick, the city lay paralyzed by the worst blizzard in its history. Trains, buses and clattering streetcars stood silent in the near-zero cold. Automobiles parked on the suddenly beautiful streets (*above*) were covered and closed in by the

snow. Schools, offices and factories closed and the New York Guard was called to help dig the city out.

The first snowstorm lasted for three days. After it passed, Buffalo spent a day digging itself out. Within the next three days three more storms slapped the city, leaving another two feet of snow. Even



plows and bulldozers stalled and all freight in and out of the nation's second-biggest rail center was halted.

A huge slice of the rest of the country, from Kansas to the Atlantic Coast and from Maine to the Carolinas, got a taste of what had hit Buffalo. In Independence, Mo. eight Chamber of Commerce

members shoveled ten inches of snow off the walks around President Truman's house. In Knoxville, Tenn. snow caused 100 traffic accidents. The worst pre-Christmas snowstorm in more than 50 years buried Boston under a foot of snow.

In New York City 10,000 men struggled to clear away the heavy snow which promised New Yorkers

their first white Christmas in 15 years, while transports, a cruiser, an aircraft carrier and a battleship loaded with homecoming troops were held up outside New York Harbor by slashing gales. It was hard for most people to believe last week that a 115° heat wave was killing Australians and that according to the calendar it was still autumn in the U. S.



BOTTICELLI painted this *Saint Sebastian*, bought by Kaiser Friedrich Museum in 1821. Artist portrayed the persecuted saint being shot with arrows on Roman emperor's orders.



REMBRANDT is believed to have portrayed his brother as *Man with a Gilt Helmet*. One of the artist's most famous canvases, it was bought by Berlin museum in 1897.

THE GERMAN ART MYSTERY

\$80,000,000 collection of paintings is cached in U.S.



RAPHAEL painted this *Madonna, Child and two saints* around 1505. Family of the Italian Duke of Terranuova owned it until 1854 when the Kaiser Friedrich bought it.



ALBRECHT DÜRER of Nürnberg, who painted portrait of his friend Hieronymus Holzschuher in 1526, was one of Renaissance artists the Nazis claimed as "truly Nordic."

Early this month an Army transport eased into New York with cargo of art and mystery. In its hold were 202 of the world's greatest paintings, valued at \$80,000,000. Two hundred of them belonged to Berlin's Kaiser Friedrich Museum and a few of them are shown on these pages. But why the paintings were brought here and what was to be done with them was a confused secret.

After a while, some of the secret seeped out. The War Department said that the art would be held "in trust for the people of Germany" in Washington's National Gallery. During the war the paintings had been stored by the Germans



JAN VAN EYCK painted this Dutch squire holding a pink, while artist was working for Duke John of Bavaria, between 1422 and 1425. The museum bought it in 1874.

in salt mines where U.S. troops found them. Why they were not returned to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum was not explained. Some suspected it was because the museum is in the Russian-occupied zone of Berlin and the Americans were worried because they had heard the Russians had already removed some German art to the U.S.S.R. At any rate, the State and War Departments acted very uncomfortable. They would not talk about the paintings and would not let anybody look at them. For the present, at least, they were just going to keep the priceless treasures in the museum's air-conditioned storage rooms.



CORREGGIO'S *Leda and the Swan* was looted from Prussia in 1806 by Napoleon. It was returned eight years later. Hitler ordered copy made for Göring's wedding present.



VERMEER'S *Lady with a Pearl Necklace* was one of the Kaiser Friedrich's most prized treasures by the great Dutch artist, who only painted about 36 pictures during his life.



RECEPTION LINE, EQUIVALENT TO PALLBEARERS, WAITS TO RECEIVE MOURNERS OUTSIDE TSUKIJI HONGANJI TEMPLE WHERE IWASAKI FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD

MITSUBISHI FUNERAL

THE HEAD OF JAPAN'S GREAT FAMILY TRUST DIES
AND IS CREMATED WITH SOLEMN BUDDHIST RITES

Baron Koyata Iwasaki, head of the great Mitsubishi trust which controlled a quarter of the finance and industry of all Japan, died in Tokyo on Dec. 2. He was 66 and had lived just long enough to see his factories and his country crumble under bombs and defeat. To honor him, nevertheless, he was given the first big funeral held in Japan since V-J Day. It was delayed for five days while invitations were sent to industrial and financial bigwigs all over Japan.

Services at the temple in Tokyo were conducted with full Buddhist ritual. Women doffed their colorful kimonos at the temple steps and emerged with black mourning kimonos. There was a receiving line made up of the late baron's



A MOURNER passes reception line as he enters temple. Each guest leaves his calling card and name in guestbook. Honored members of line all wear in their buttonholes

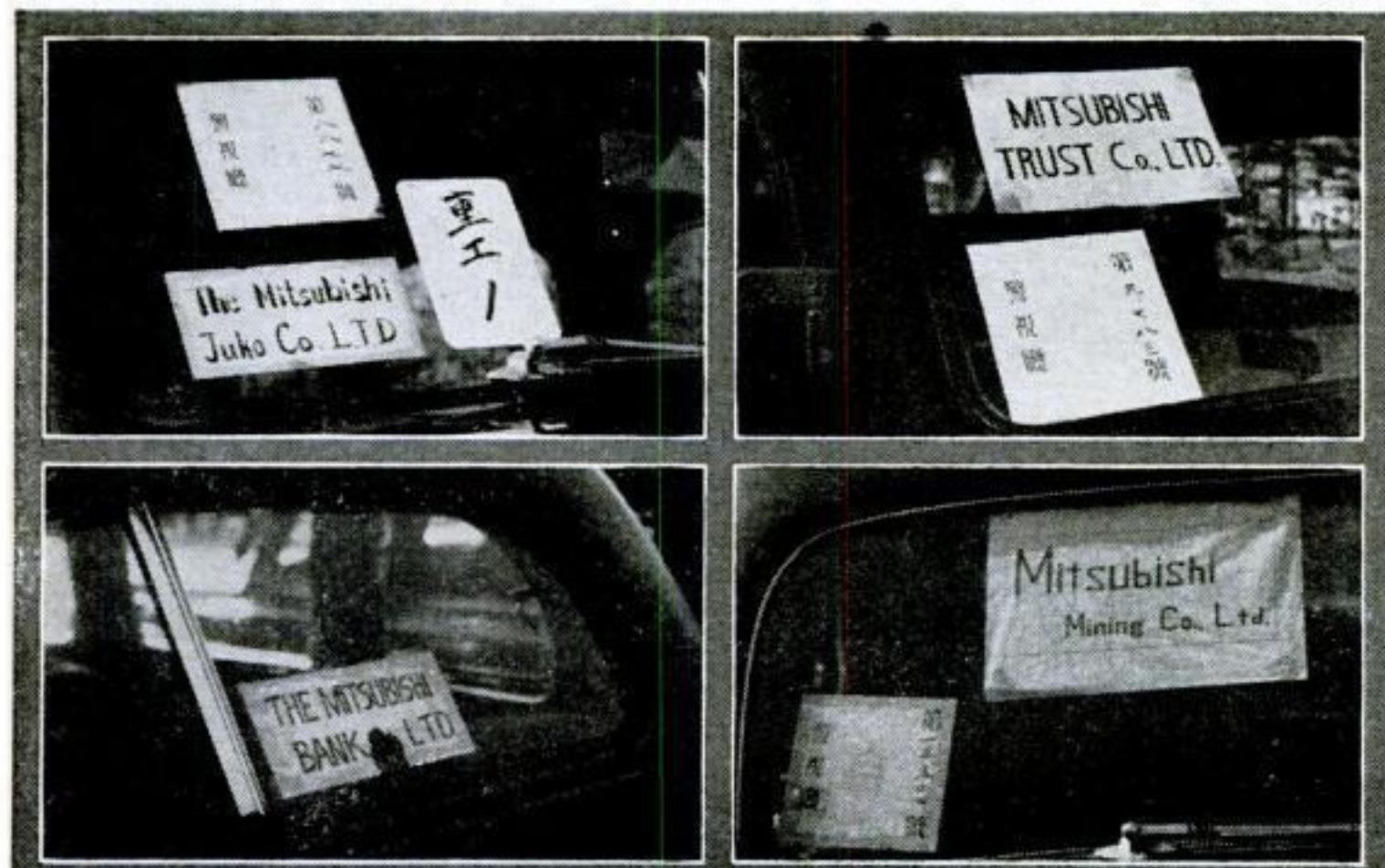
a Mosho, black-and-white, flowerlike emblem, as sign of mourning. Two separate services were held, the first for family and close friends, the second for the general public.



CHIEF PRIEST (IN BIG CHAIR) AND AIDES CONDUCT CEREMONY IN TEMPLE FOR FAMILY AND FRIENDS. A MOURNER IS AT ALTAR OFFERING INCENSE TO THE DEPARTED

friends. The body was cremated at the Kirigaya Crematorium where American fire bombs had destroyed everything but seven ovens and a few smokestacks.

The baron's heir is his son Tadao Iwasaki, who, like his father, was educated abroad. He becomes head of the Iwasaki family, which has controlled Mitsubishi and was often called the Mitsubishi family. (Mitsubishi means "three diamonds" and is simply a trade name.) But the young baron will not long enjoy the position as head of the Mitsubishi trust. In line with Allied occupation policy, the trust had already announced its plans to dissolve itself, to retire all the Iwasaki family from their posts and to open sale of stock to the public.

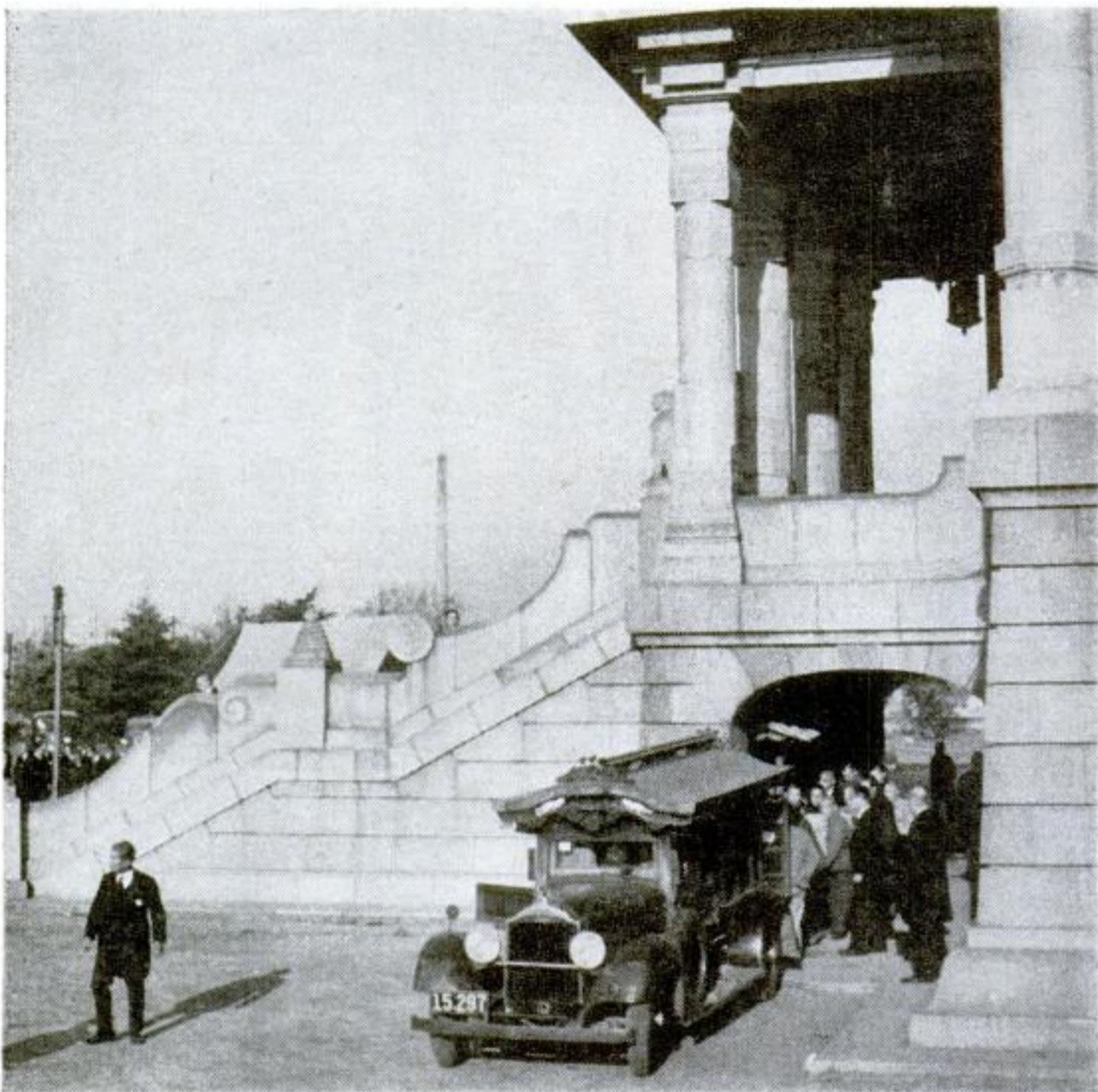


FUNERAL CARS had windshield labels identifying the officials of various Mitsubishi companies riding in them. The English words on the Japanese signs were an innovation.



CHIEF PRIEST, Tefu Sugimura, 52, and his server, Shuei Hayashi, 7, rest after temple ceremonies. Boy is in training for priesthood. Later, priest went to crematorium.

Mitsubishi Funeral CONTINUED



COFFIN IS CARRIED OUT lower door of temple and handed into waiting hearse. Hearse, a 1928 Packard with superimposed upper structure, bore baron to crematorium.



WIDOW SHOWS GRIEF as she prays before oven. Her son, the new baron Tadao Iwasaki, looks on. Show of emotion in public is usually considered bad taste in Japan.



LAST PRAYER is led by chief priest after casket has been placed in furnace at the bomb-ruined crematorium. On white-draped table before oven is bowl of incense. Two

artificial green trees which have been brought from temple help to dress up the bleak scene. Long poker used to push bodies into furnace stands at the right of table.



"MORE, MOMMY!"

Welcome words to Mother's ears . . .
when it's nourishing vegetable soup

And with mothers nowadays, more often than not, it will be Campbell's Vegetable Soup. For one taste tells you that here is a vegetable soup the equal of any ever ladled from a home soup kettle. The beef stock? Hearty, deep-flavored and soundly nourishing. The

vegetables? Fifteen different kinds—bright and tempting and delicious. No wonder most youngsters go for it without urging and even ask for more. No wonder most mothers keep Campbell's Vegetable Soup ready on the pantry shelf. Have you some on hand?

Campbell's VEGETABLE SOUP



LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



I swing 'em low, I swing 'em high,
And afterwards I fortify
By eating wisely, eating well—
A bowl of Campbell's Soup is swell!





There is always one leader



by which others are judged



Almost human, these new refrigerators!

YOU MAY FIND it difficult to believe that even a glittering new postwar refrigerator is capable of suggesting that its owner serve the *one* finest whiskey ever bottled.

But if you take the subtle hint revealed in this ice tray, what a popular host you'll be!

For there's no whiskey in the world ex-

actly like Four Roses — so *distinctive* in flavor, so richly mellow in its own special way.

That's because Four Roses is not just a *single* fine straight whiskey, but an exclusive *combination* of specially distilled, straight whiskies — each magnificent in its own right.

Just try it — won't you?

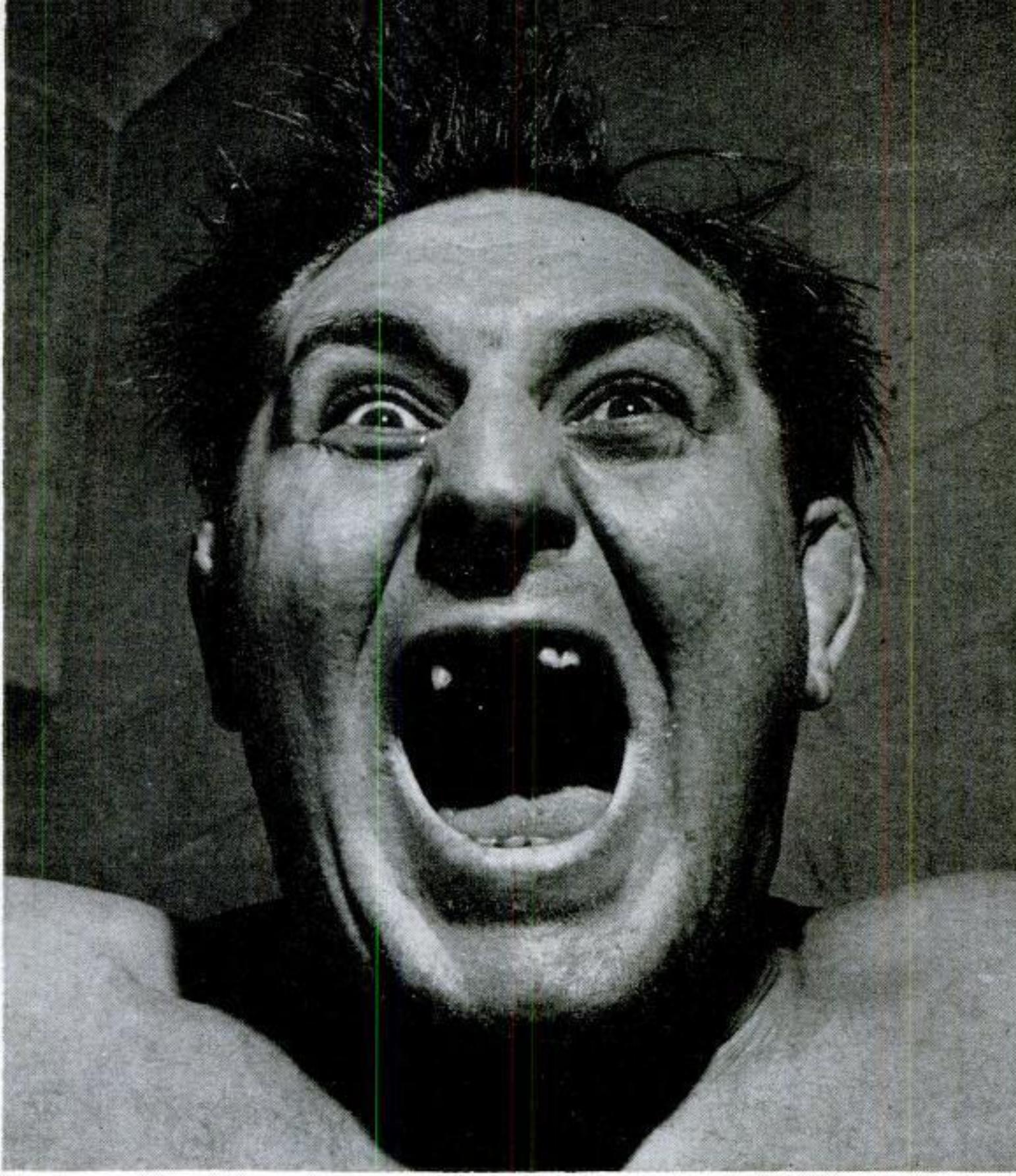
FOUR ROSES

*Still the same great whiskey
as before the war*

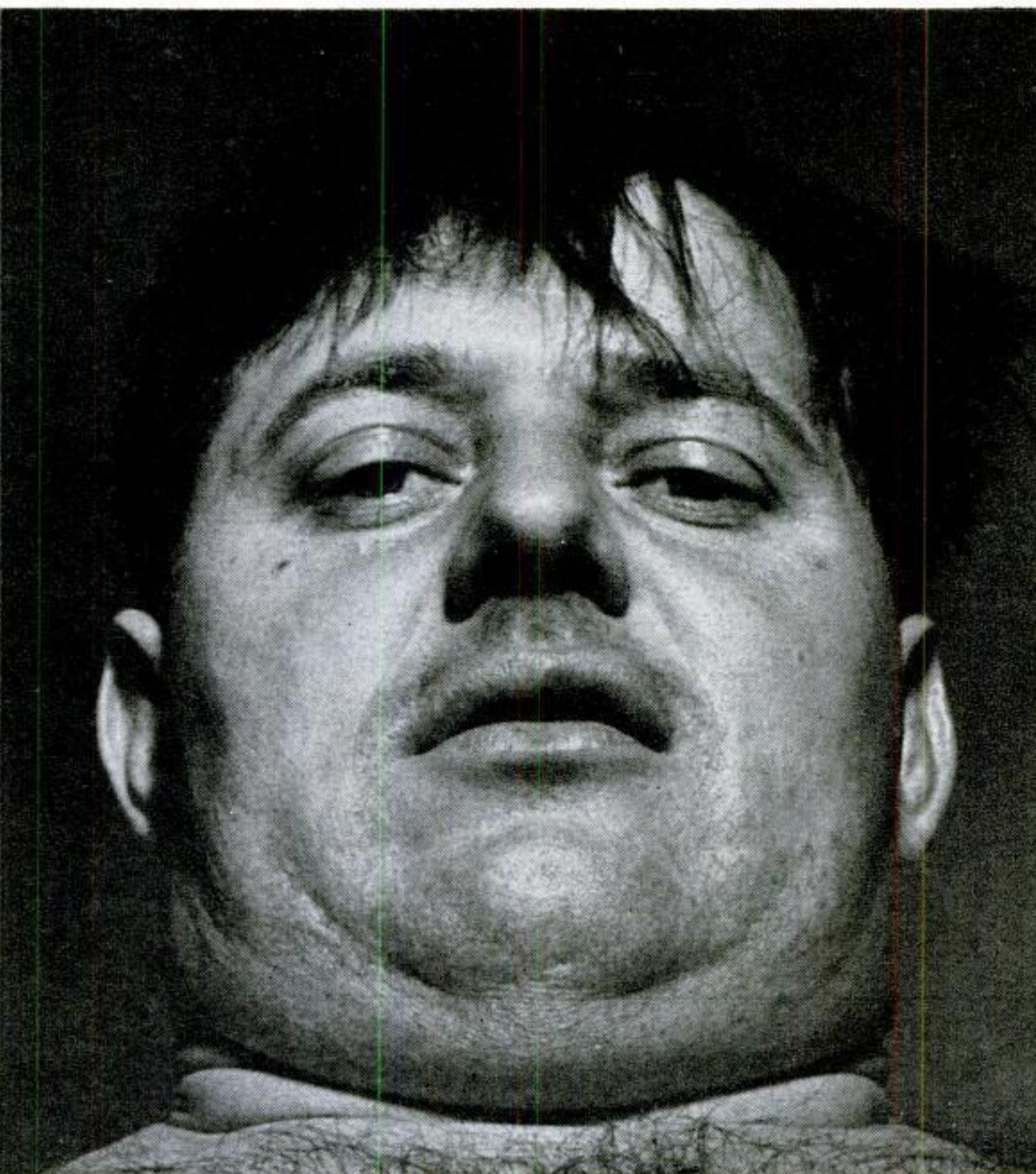


*Four Roses is a blend of straight whiskies, 90 proof.
Frankfort Distillers Corporation, New York City.*

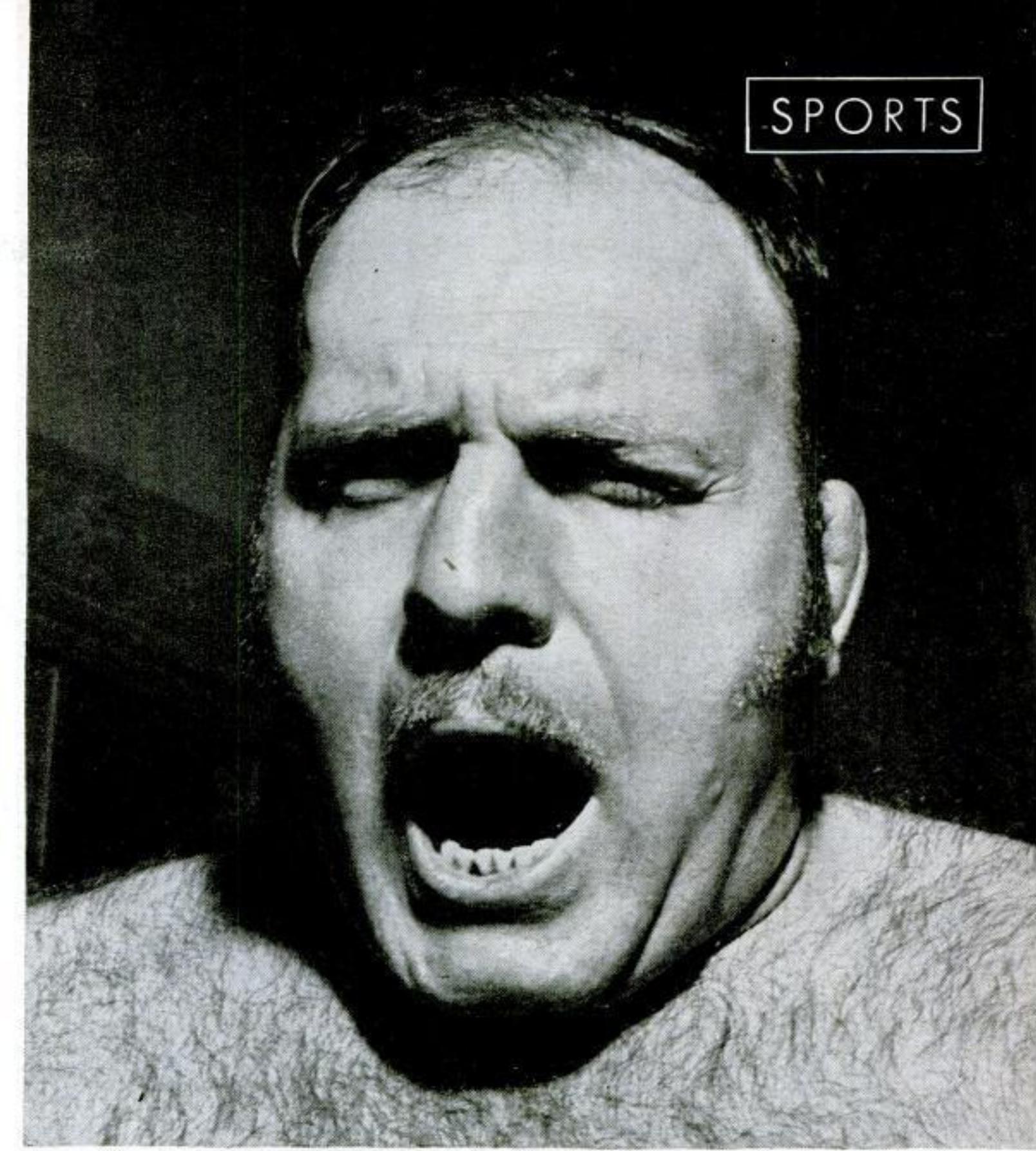




VILLAIN JACK SINGER SHOUTS DEFIANCE. HE HAS BEEN WRESTLING FOR 12 YEARS



MIKE KILONAS IS USUALLY A VILLAIN BUT SOMETIMES SWITCHES TO HERO ROLE



"ROUGHHOUSE" JACK O'BRIEN IS ALWAYS HATED AND BOOED BY CROWD



BLACK PANTHER NO. 4 WEARS A MASK UNTIL DEFEATED, IS VERY MEAN

WRESTLING VILLAINS

From a spectator's viewpoint the dullest sport in the world would be a clean, straightforward, evenly matched wrestling bout which would probably go on for hours before a deciding fall. This fact was recognized by professional wrestlers and promoters 25 years ago, in the days when "Scissors Hold" Joe Stecher and "Strangler" Lewis would wrestle for five hours to decide the championship.

Since that time professional wrestlers have been valued less for their holds than for their histrionics.

Generally speaking, contemporary wrestlers are divided into two groups: the hero, clean-cut and virtuous, and the villain, evil and ugly. The photographs on this page show some of the villains who were hissed and loathed by 5,000 men and

women weekly this winter in the USO Auditorium in Norfolk, Va. They fought for Promoter Bill Lewis, veteran wrestler and expert showman (see next page), who fostered the first mud match in the nation, invented the Boxing Wrestling Royal in which six men slug it out with one glove apiece, and who once was stopped by the authorities from staging a bout in 50 gallons of vanilla ice cream.

Wrestling Villains CONTINUED



ACE PROMOTER is Bill Lewis, 47, who as a boy changed his name from Whitfield in honor of his idol, the great "Strangler" Lewis. Since then, he has wrestled in 1,800 matches in 44 states, once wrestled 26 bouts in a single day. He no longer wrestles.



FRONT HEADLOCK applied by Villain O'Brien tortures Kilonas (right), who is playing the part of hero in this bout. O'Brien infuriated the audience by rubbing the tape on his right wrist into Kilonas' eyes. The referee later made him take the tape off.



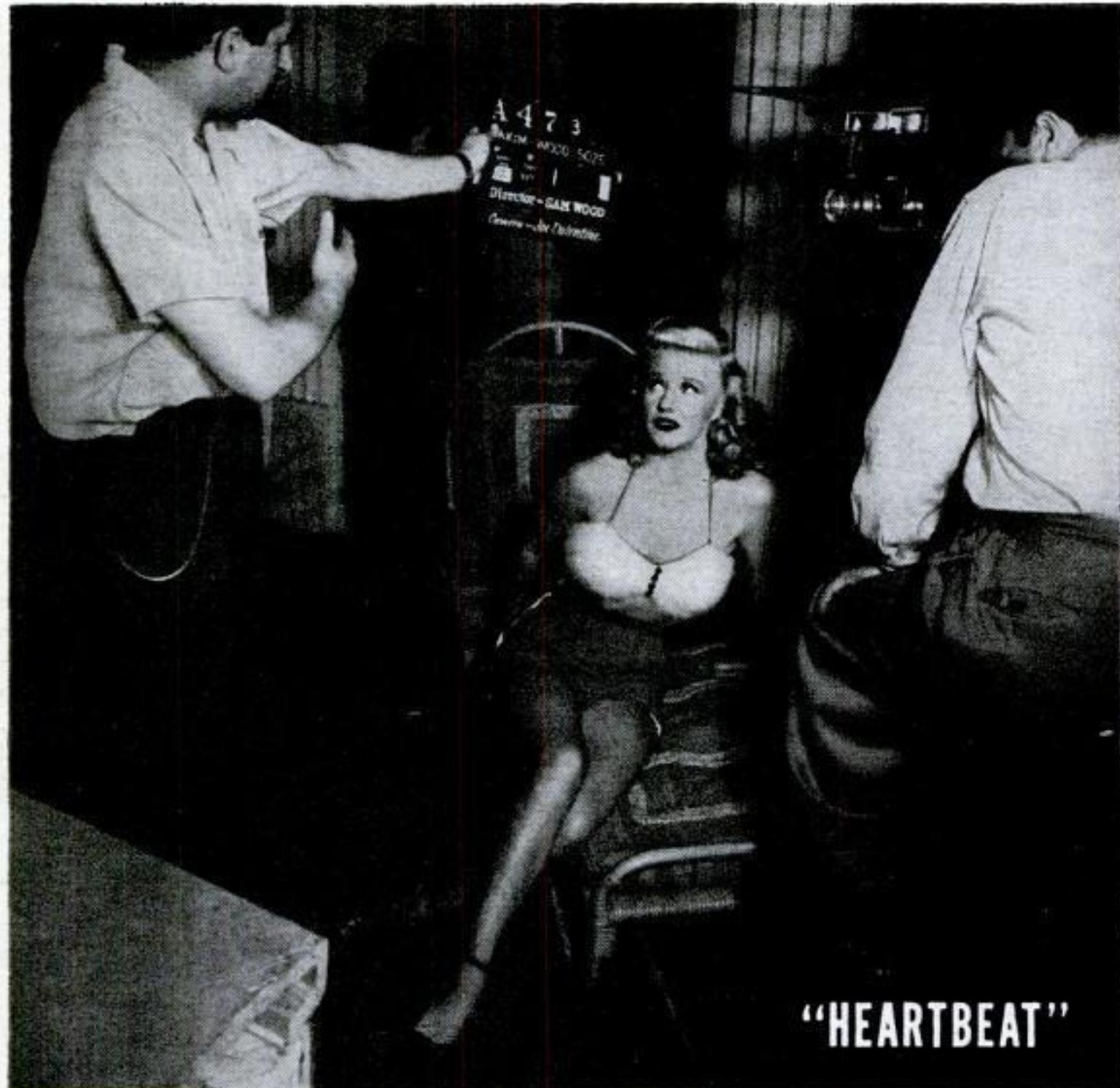
LADY WRESTLER is Mildred Burke, the world's champion and top drawing card. Her average income is \$25,000 a year and her hobby is collecting diamonds. Here she wears the champion's gold-plated belt set with amethysts, sapphires and a diamond.



IN LADIES' MATCH Villainess Mae Young tries hangman hold on Champion Mildred Burke and pulls on her legs. Mae also kicked, bit, gouged, pulled hair, but Mildred won the match with a crab hold after throwing Mae out of the ring six times.

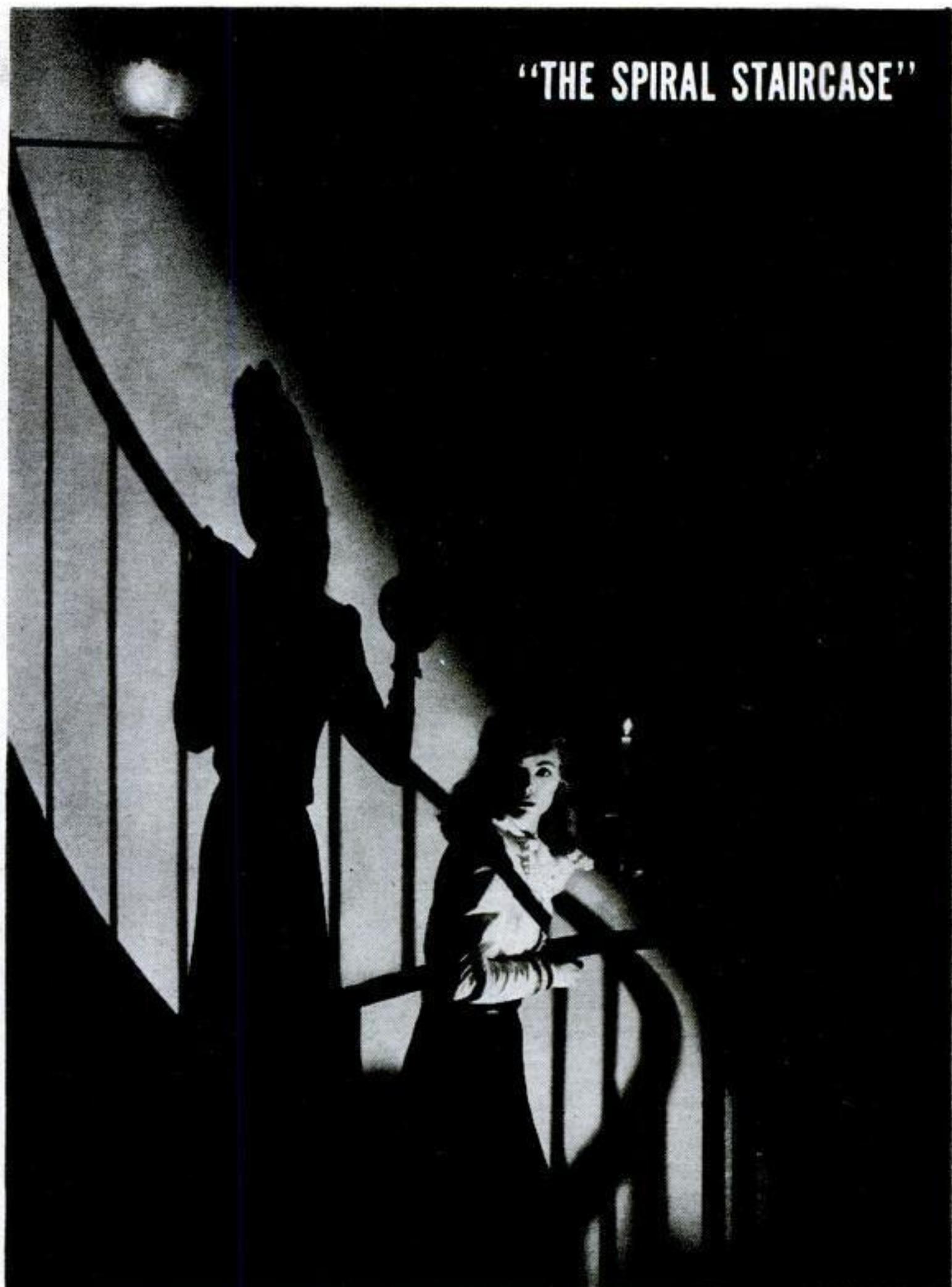
RKO's PIC-TOUR OF THE MONTH

Hollywood at work... Big stars caught off-guard between scenes... Big stars before the cameras.



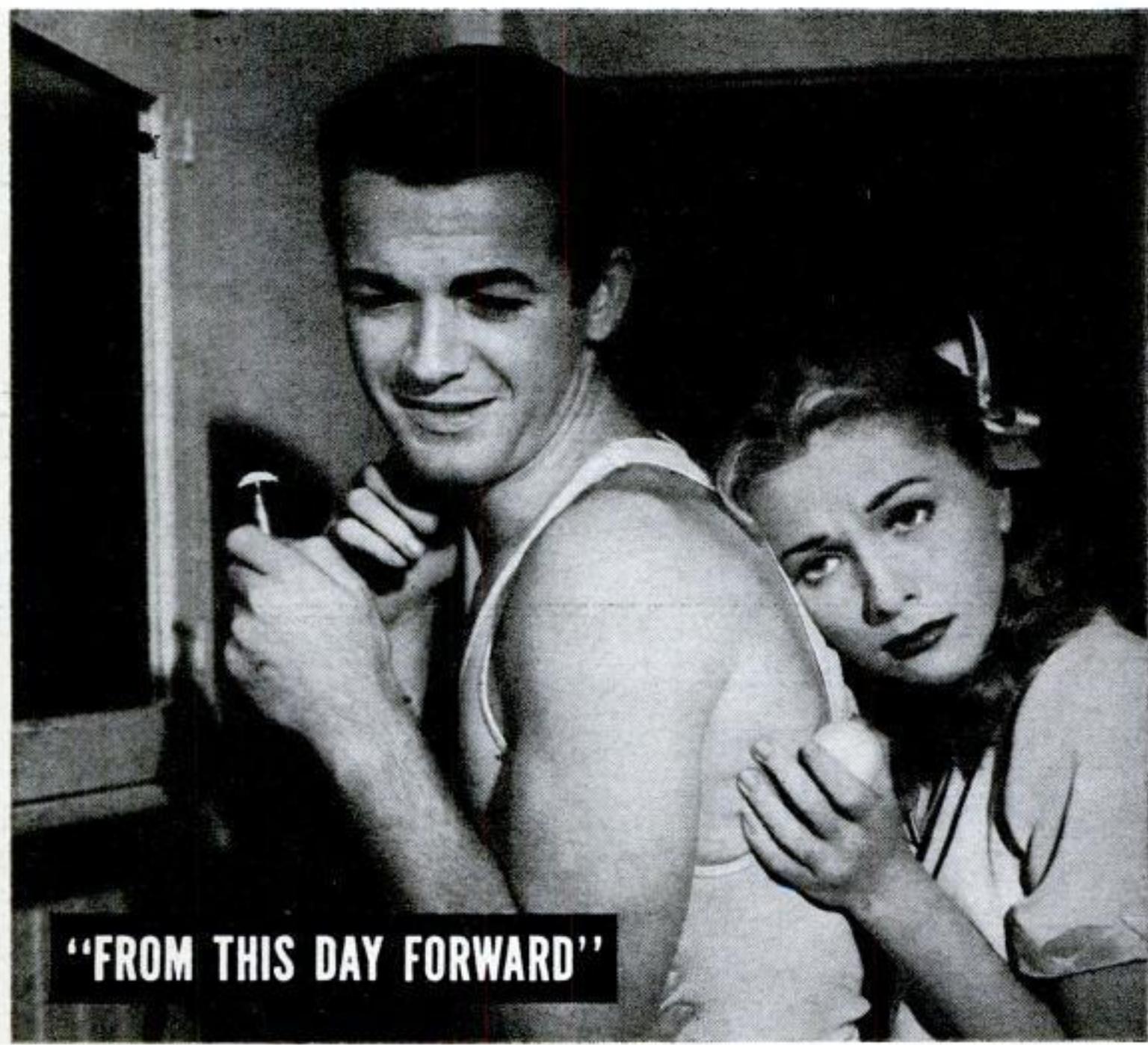
"HEARTBEAT"

So neat, so sweet, so indiscreet, GINGER ROGERS sings love ballad to her little dog in this scene from SAM WOOD's "Heartbeat." The lyrics are meant for the ears of her French sweetheart, JEAN PIERRE AUMONT (*offstage*). A Hakim-Wood Production, released through RKO.



"THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE"

"**Too daring...impossible to produce,**" said Hollywood. Yet, here it is, filmed in all its gripping fascination. The role they said no star could play is brilliantly played by DOROTHY McGuIRE in RKO's "The Spiral Staircase," co-starring GEORGE BRENT, ETHEL BARRYMORE.



"FROM THIS DAY FORWARD"

Modern Marriage. Head over heels in love, up to their necks in trouble, are newlyweds, JOAN FONTAINE and MARK STEVENS, shown in scene from RKO's "From This Day Forward." The film humorously depicts the trials and tribulations of a couple caught in today's whirl.



"THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S"

Year's most eagerly-awaited film, "The Bells of St. Mary's," glows with the illustrious talents of three current Academy Award Winners, BING CROSBY, INGRID BERGMAN, producer-director LEO McCAREY, shown with their Oscars. A Rainbow Production, released through RKO.

THESE BIG RKO PICTURES WILL
SOON BE SHOWN AT YOUR THEATRE





BETTY FIELD AS GEORGINA IN THE PLAY IMAGINES HERSELF AS A POOR, FALLEN WOMAN BEING JEERED AT BY A HARDHEARTED NEWSPAPERMAN (WENDELL COREY)

"DREAM GIRL"

THE REVERIES OF A DAFFY LADY
MAKE A NEW BROADWAY LAUGH HIT

"Here I am 23 years old—no, let's face it, 24 next month. And that's practically 30. Thirty years and nothing to show for it. . . . Am I more fastidious than other girls? Or could it be that I'm undersexed? How does one know about things like that?" With these daffy musings, Georgina Allerton begins her daydreaming as the heroine of *Dream Girl* by Elmer Rice, which is merriest of the 25 plays which this playwright has had on Broadway since 1914.

All in one day childish Georgina dreams she is a mother, a murderer, a kept woman and a famous actress (see opposite page). By bedtime, however, she has grown up enough to trade her reveries for realities and weds a common-sense newspaperman. Betty Field's wonderful acting as Georgina boosts her atop the crop of today's young stage stars and helps make *Dream Girl* a Broadway hit and a family triumph for herself and Author Rice (see p. 38).

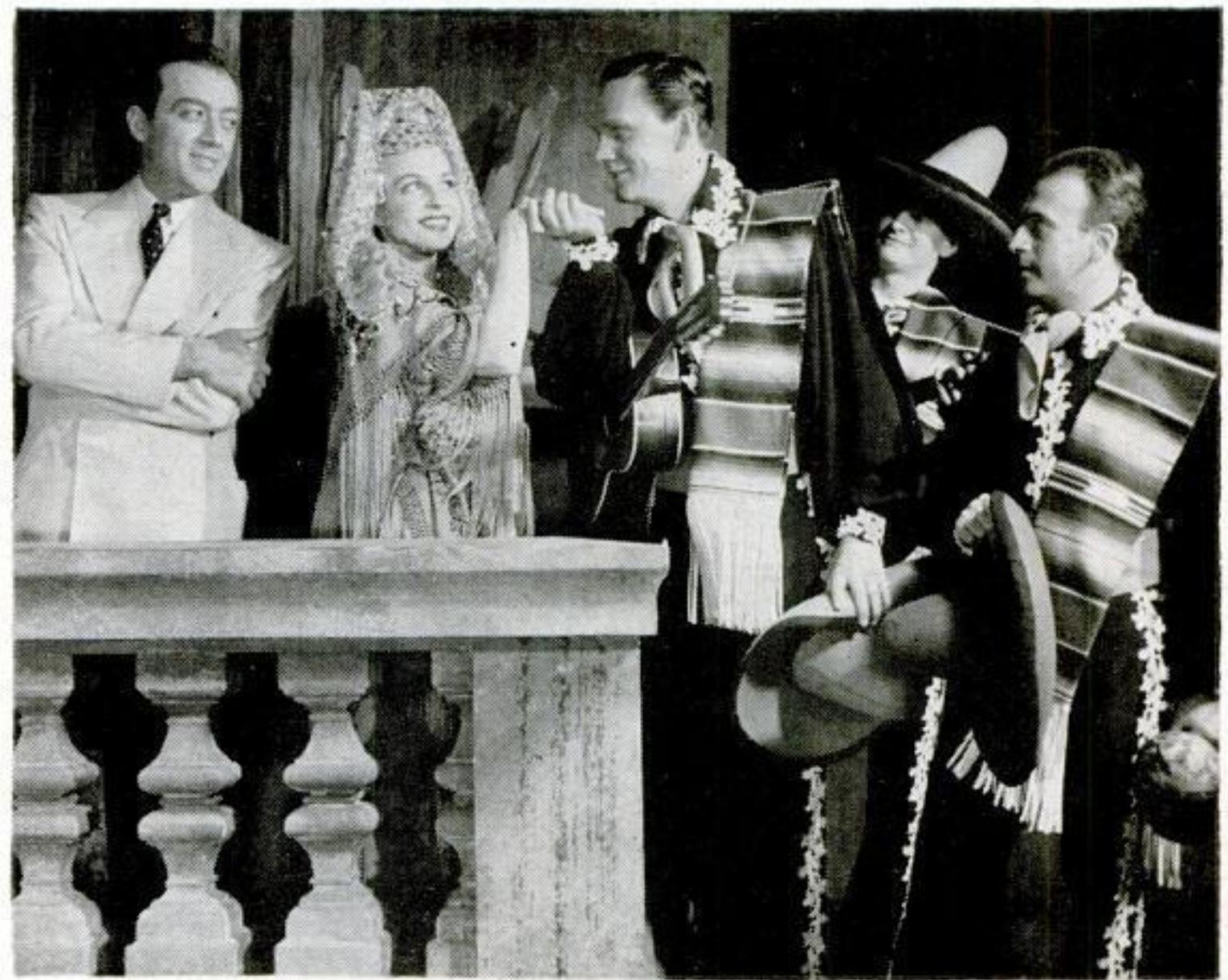


DREAM OF MOTHERHOOD finds Georgina Allerton imagining that she is wed to the husband (Kevin O'Shea, right) of her haughty sister (left) and that she has just given

birth to two beautiful dolls. In reality, Georgina is half in love with her brother-in-law, a no-good dreamer himself, who wants to settle down on a ranch and loaf for a living.



DREAM OF MURDER finds Georgina shooting a sadistic newspaperman who tortures cats and drinks. Actually, she is peeved because he made fun of a novel she wrote.



DREAM OF GLAMOUR finds Georgina dressed as a Mexican senorita, living in sin with one of her admirers (Edmon Ryan, left). She smiles, however, at the newspaperman.



DREAM OF GRANDEUR finds Georgina as a famous actress, playing Portia in *The Merchant of Venice* largely to impress her newspaper reporter, who is in the audience.



DREAM OF LOVE finds Georgina marrying the newspaperman before a sleepy justice of the peace, while she spurns her rancher brother-in-law. This dream comes true.



Start the New Year right

Get yourself a smoother, finer, woman-winning Barbasol Face with America's #1 shave. That's Barbasol—famous for superfine ingredients—for speed and ease and soothing shaving comfort. Try Barbasol now and be convinced that Barbasol is facially yours—all ways! Tubes or jars. Large size, 25¢. Giant size, 50¢. Family size, 75¢.



"Dream Girl" CONTINUED

MR. AND MRS. RICE HAVE FIRST BIG HIT AS AN AUTHOR-ACTRESS TEAM

As if the relations between a playwright and his leading actress are not ticklish enough anyway, Elmer Rice, who wrote *Dream Girl*, and Betty Field, who stars in it, are also husband and wife. They are the most active author-actress team in the world, Betty having acted in four of her husband's plays. They are still friends and the pleased parents of a son and a daughter.

Before the team-up, Rice was already well known for such hits as *Street Scene* and *Counsellor-at-Law*, and Betty had made her mark on Broadway and in Hollywood. In 1940 Mr. Rice decided that the taffy-haired, round-cheeked little actress with the flat but pleasant American voice was just the girl to play in his *Two on an Island*. Later she played in his short-lived *Flight to the West*, one of Broadway's first anti-Nazi plays. In January 1942 Mr. Rice was divorced and married Miss Field two days later. He was 49 and she was 23. Miss Field's third Rice play was *A New Life*, based on her own experiences when she had her first child, John, in 1942. *A New Life* made a certain kind of Broadway history by having its heroine go through birth throes on the stage. Nevertheless, it was a flop.

By this time the Rices may have been discouraged about their lack of success as a team. Mr. Rice did not, at any rate, write *Dream Girl* especially for his wife to act in. The play was submitted to Katharine Hepburn but she declined the role. It was then submitted to Dorothy McGuire, who also said no. Finally, it was agreed that Mrs. Rice herself would play the dreamy heroine. Delighted with the results, Mr. Rice says, "It was like finding the bluebird in my own doorway."



MR. AND MRS. RICE have coffee backstage in the theater. She brewed the coffee in the kitchenette which is part of her luxurious dressing-room suite.



World Record, 1893 One day in May 1893, Engine 999 sped the *Empire State Express* over a mile of New York Central track at 112½ miles an hour...a world's record that stood for years.

"The EMPIRE" hangs up a new record!



Two way Comfort

Says this business man, "Empire coach travel means 100% comfort. And that goes, too, for the *mental* comfort of knowing my reclining seat...reserved without charge...will be waiting for me, even if I make the train at the last minute!"



Divan for Two

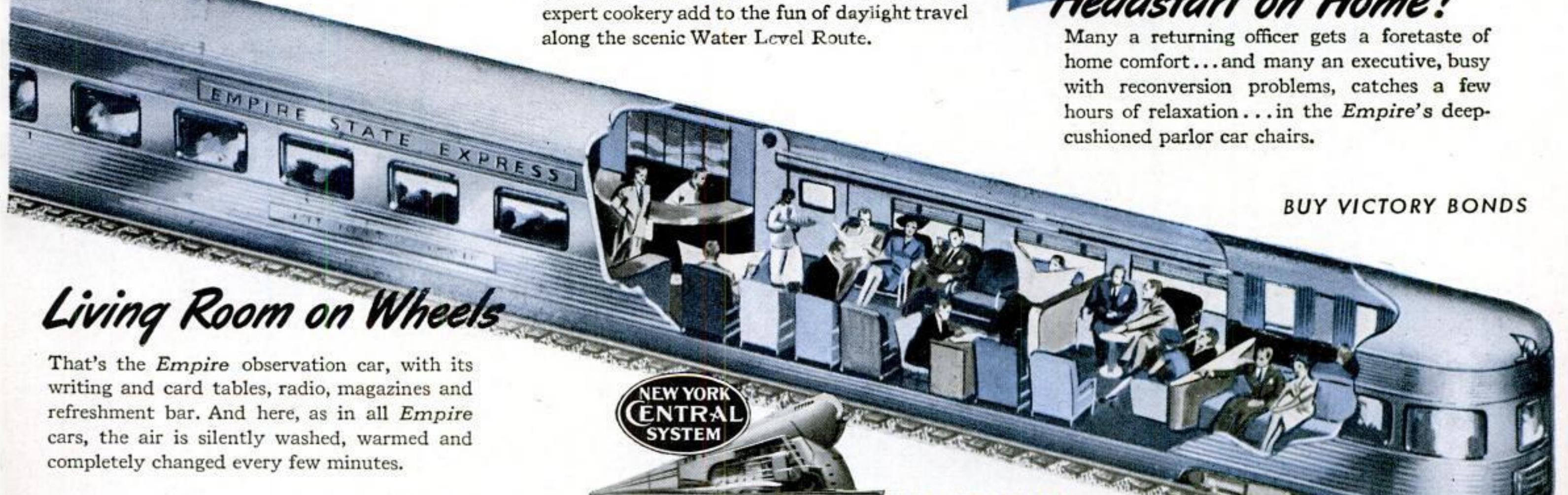
It's easy to chat at the new, divan tables aboard the *Empire*'s sound-proofed dining car. And how much the smart service and expert cookery add to the fun of daylight travel along the scenic Water Level Route.



Headstart on Home!

Many a returning officer gets a foretaste of home comfort...and many an executive, busy with reconversion problems, catches a few hours of relaxation...in the *Empire*'s deep-cushioned parlor car chairs.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

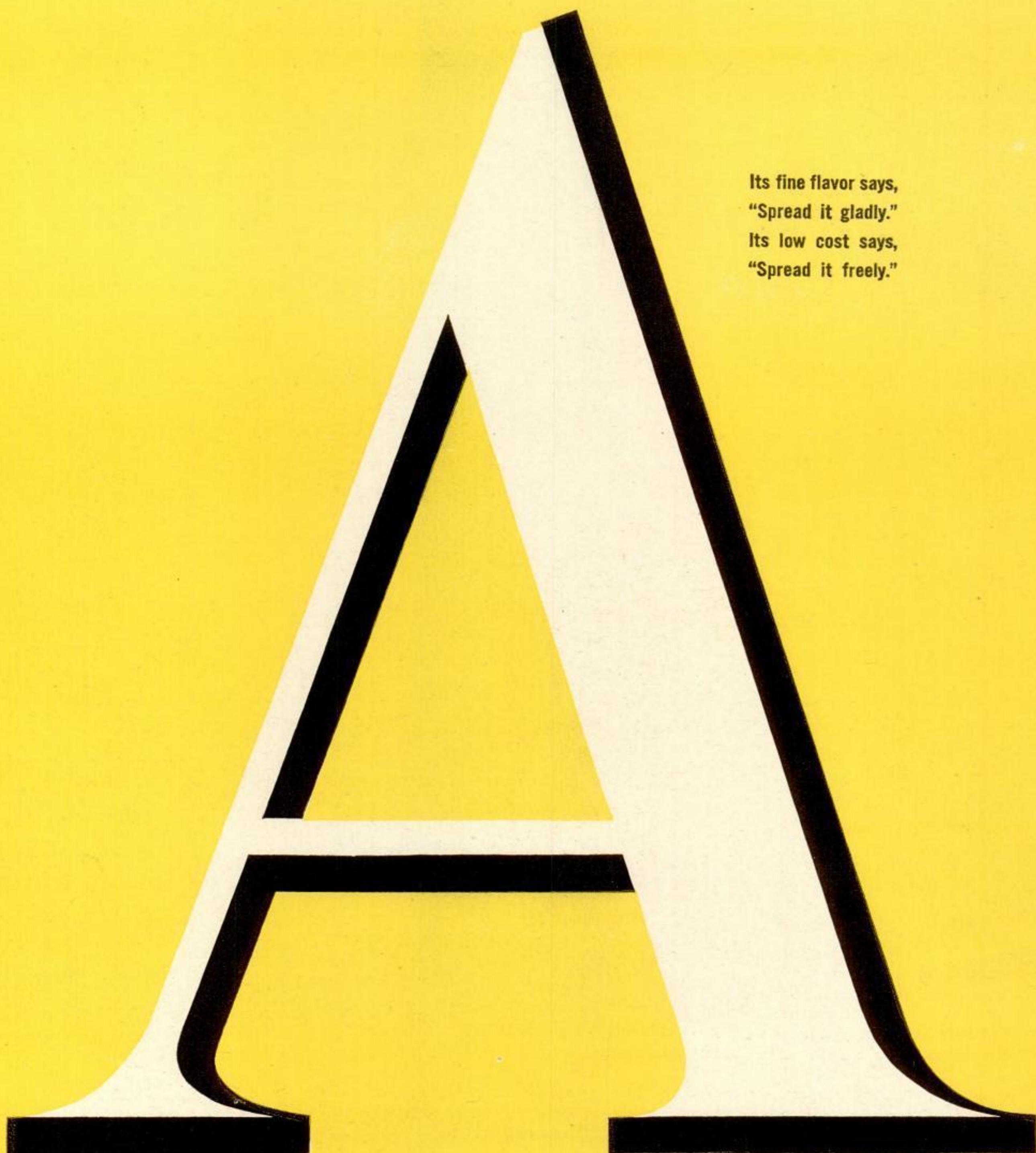


FREE NEW BOOKLET

"Out on the Line"—with 48 sketches of railroaders in action, drawn on the spot by noted war correspondent artists. Write Room 1261D, 466 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

The Water Level Route



Its fine flavor says,
"Spread it gladly."

Its low cost says,
"Spread it freely."

MODERN MARGARINE—every pound, the year around—is fortified with life-essential Vitamin A. It is a highly digestible, concentrated energy food with a sweet, fresh flavor. Just try Modern Margarine on hot biscuits—soon!

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS
Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C.



This Seal means that all nutritional statements made in this advertisement are acceptable to the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.



POURING FROM A PINWHEEL CONDUCTOR IN A WESTINGHOUSE LABORATORY, UNCONTROLLED ELECTRONS LIGHT AIR WITH A BLUE GLOW AND A FEATHERY SPARK

ELECTRONICS

SMALLEST PARTICLES OF MATTER ARE FREED FROM ATOMS TO DO USEFUL WORK

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR LIFE BY F. W. GORO

For almost 50 years science has explored the atom as a race of people from outer space might explore the family of the sun and its planets. Recent expeditions have penetrated the nucleus of the atom, releasing the terrifying force called atomic energy. But long before they had gotten to the nucleus, scientists were on familiar terms with its less violent satellites, the electrons.

Electrons are both the tiniest particles of matter and tiny charges of electricity. They are so small that 3 billion billion billion of them would weigh only an ounce. Normally electrons are firmly attached to their atoms but sometimes they break away, wandering by themselves until they become attached to another atom. Electronics

is one great branch of the science which applies these free electrons to useful work.

Basically electronics is the science of passing electrons through a gas or a vacuum. Lightning, illustrated on a laboratory scale in the picture above, is an electronic effect. When a storm cloud with more electrons than it needs approaches another with less than it needs, electrons jump across the gap between them, causing a brilliant spark. Lightning on a much smaller scale is the basic instrument of electronics.

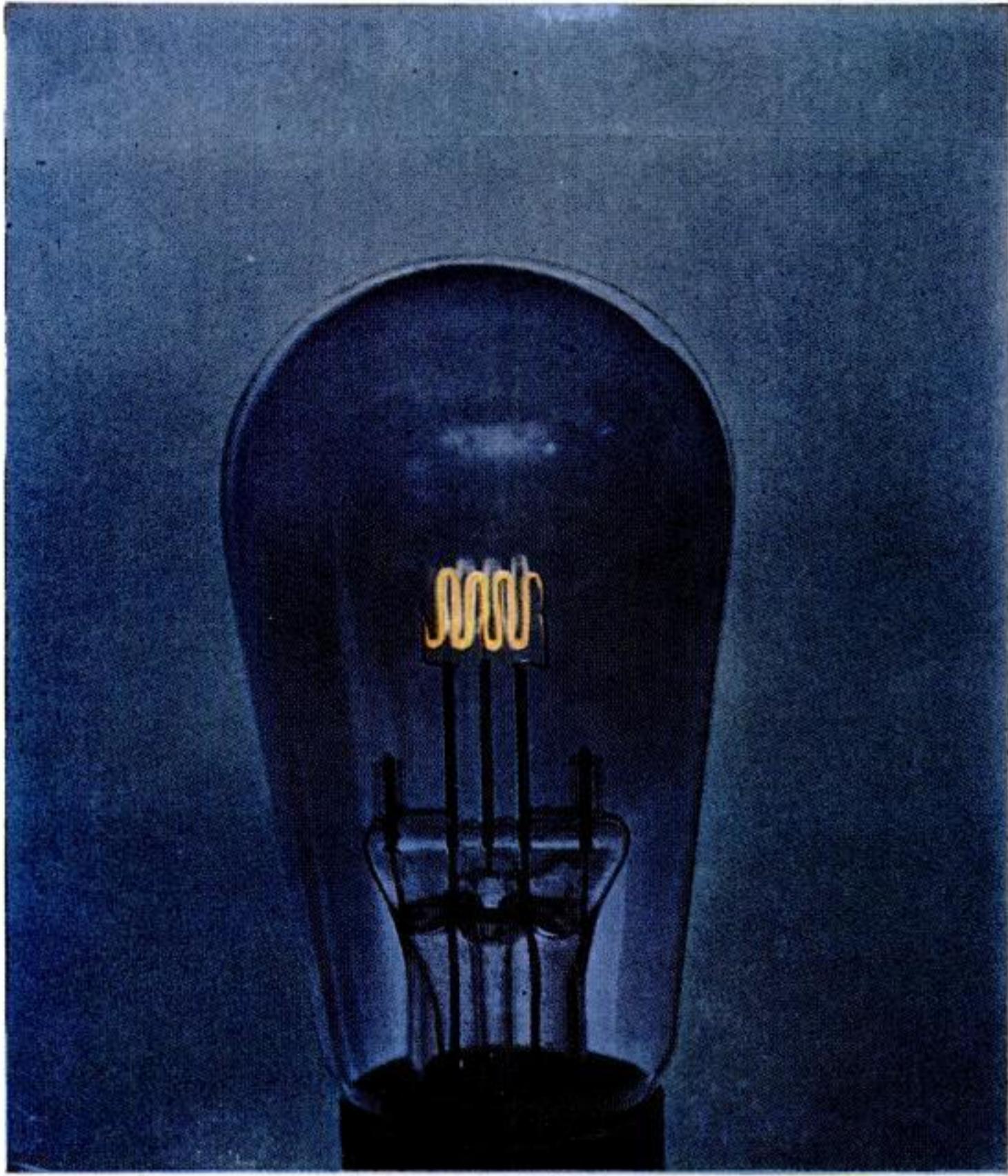
Because the miniature lightning of electronics is obstructed by air, it is set off inside closed tubes. When the flow of electrons must be controlled with great accuracy, as much air as pos-

sible is taken out of the tube so electrons can pass through it without interference. When large amounts of electric current are involved, the tube is often filled with small amounts of an inert gas, which will conduct electricity more easily than a vacuum when it is bombarded with electrons.

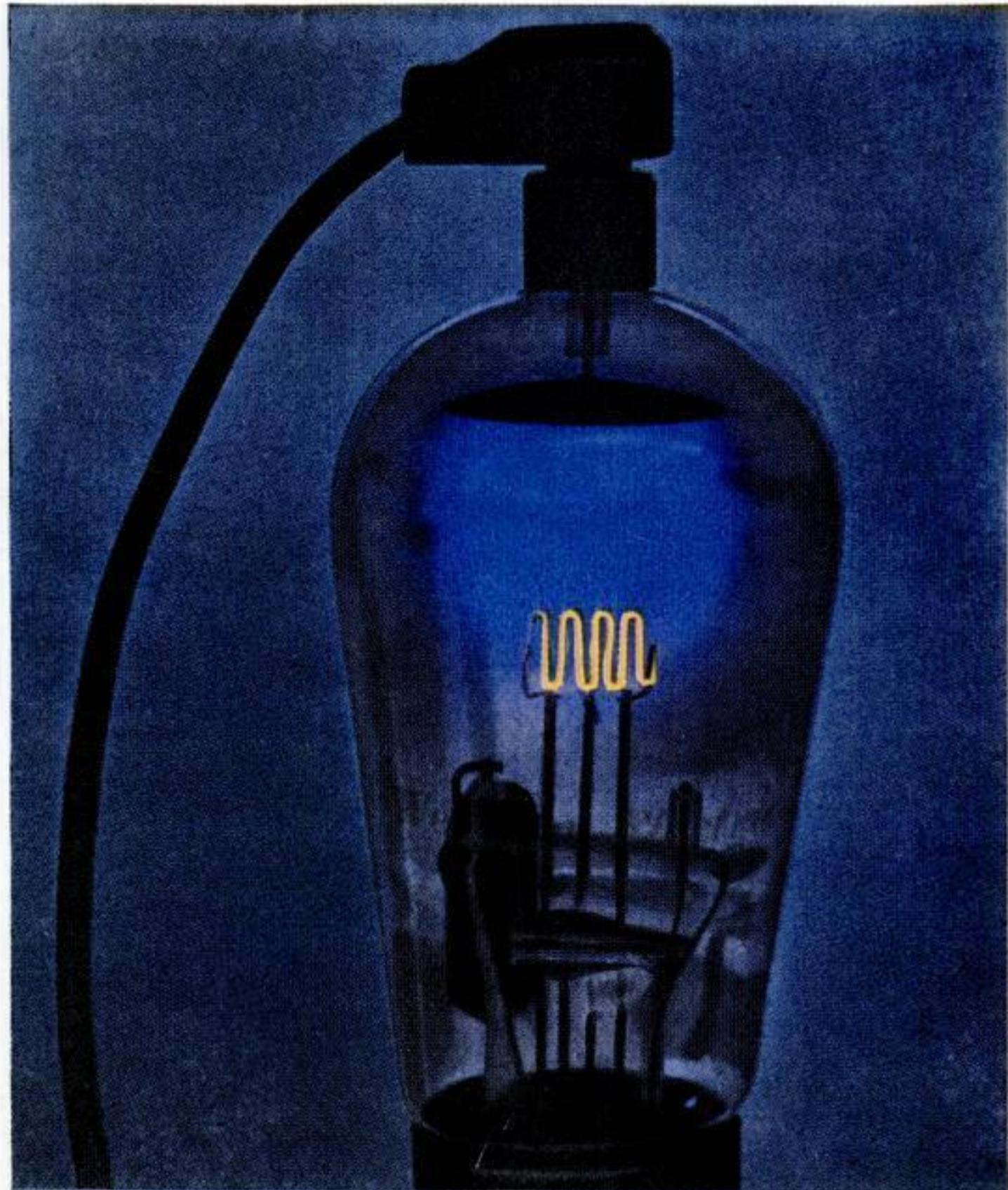
By passing electrons through gases and vacuums, electron tubes do a vast variety of work, from amplifying the tiny currents of radio waves to generating X rays. In general, they are used to change and control electric currents, to change radiations like light into current and back again. Thousands of electron tubes perform these functions with wonderful accuracy. How the simplest of these work is shown on the following pages.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

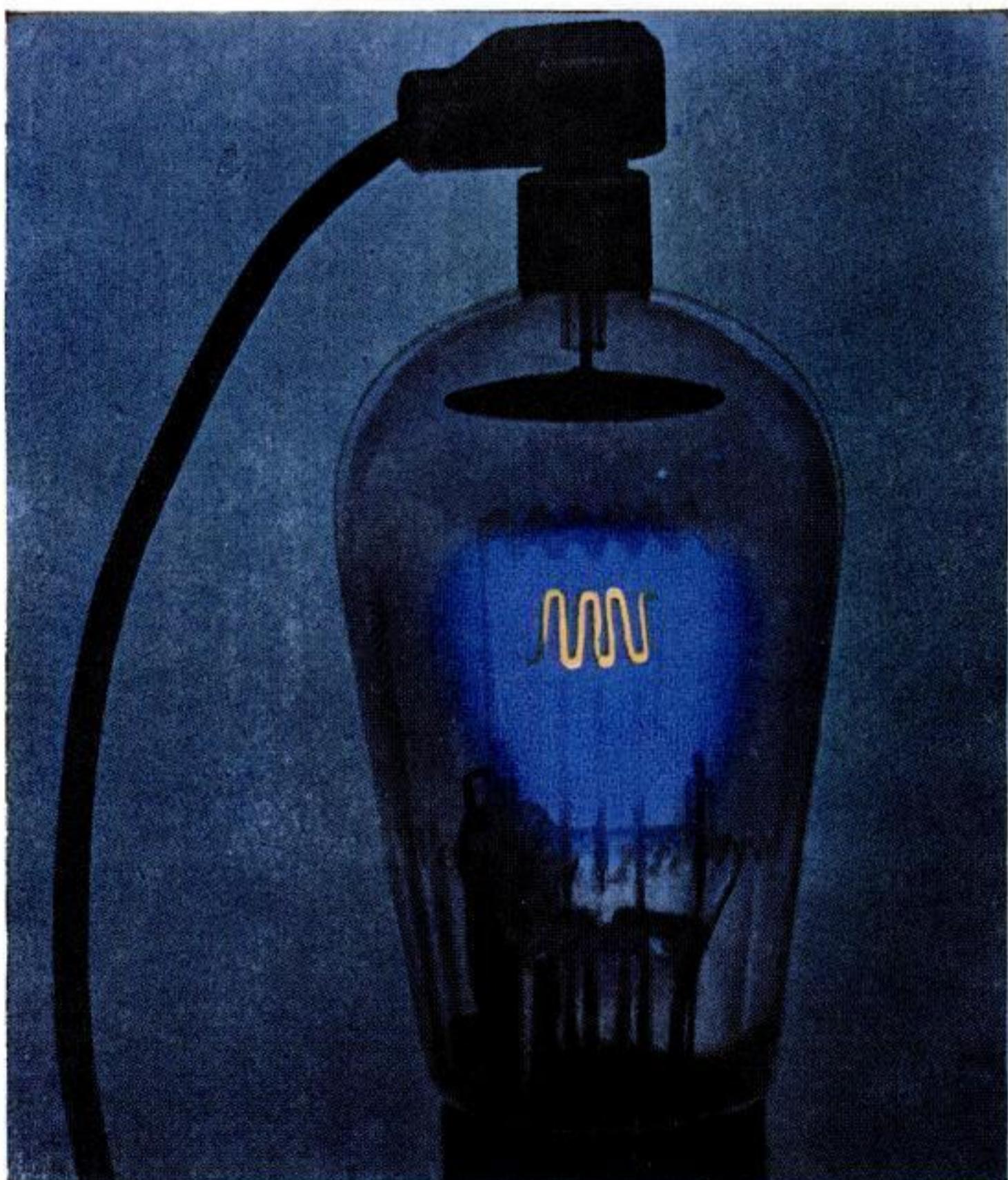
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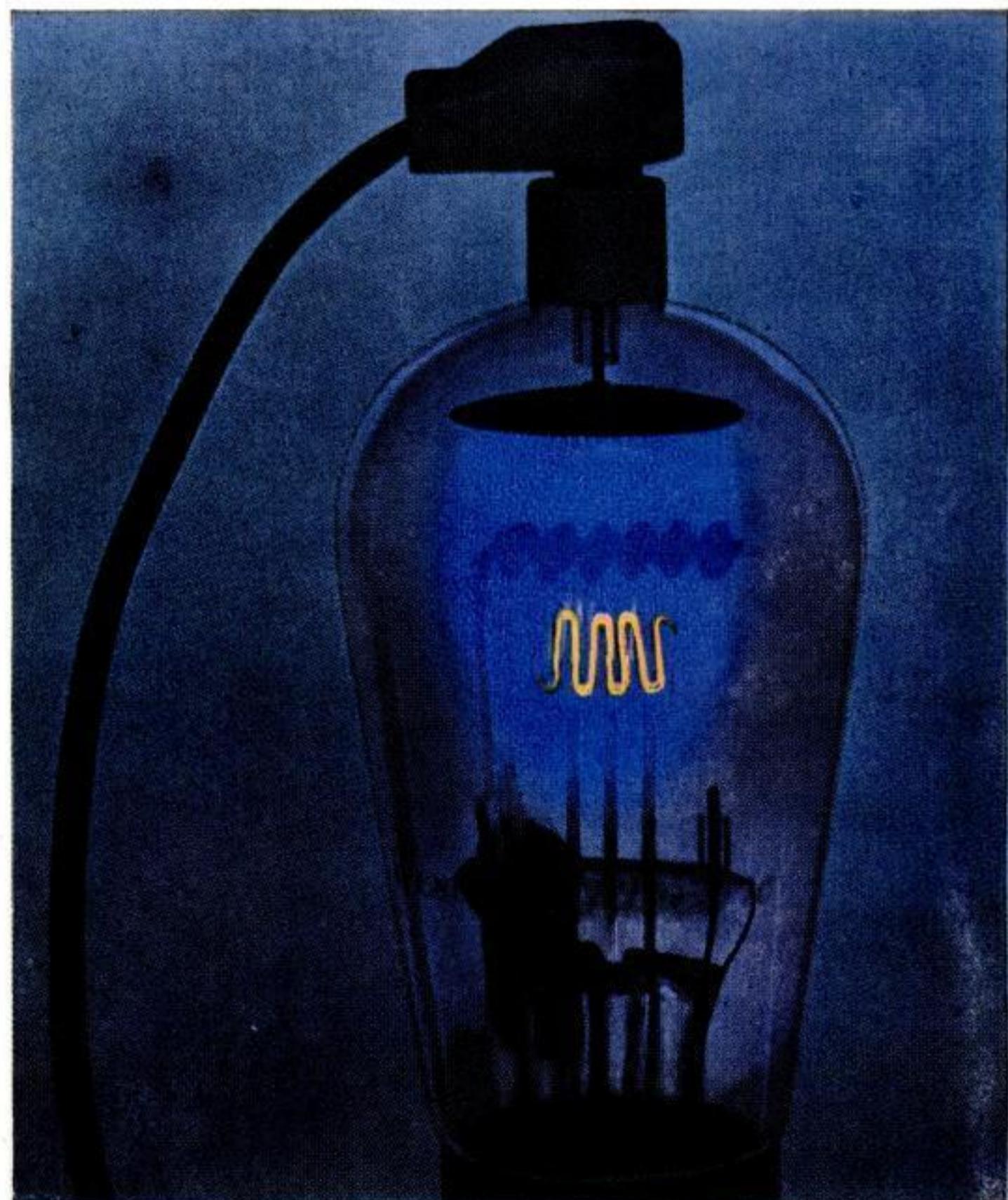
THE BASIC ELEMENT of an electron tube is a source of electrons, or cathode. In this picture the cathode is a glowing wire, heated so electrons will boil out of the metal. The wire is heated in the same way as the filament of an incandescent light bulb.



THE TWO-ELEMENT TUBE, in which a metal plate (top) has been added, is the simplest electronic device (see opposite page). When an electric current is passed through the tube, electrons (indicated by blue glow) flow from cathode to the plate.



THE THREE-ELEMENT TUBE introduces a thin metal grid between cathode and plate. By changing the electrical charge of this grid, the flow of electrons to plate may be closely controlled. Above: grid's charge prevents electrons from passing to plate.



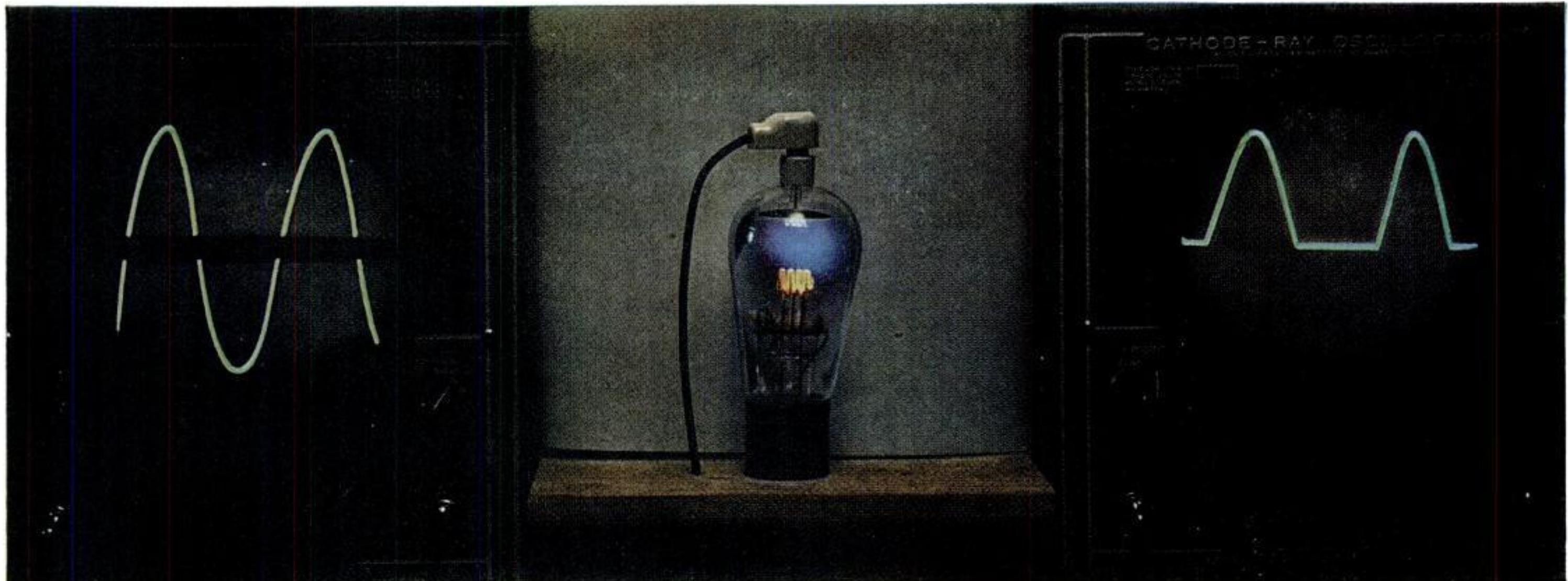
GRID PASSES ELECTRONS when its charge is changed. Electron path, here visible as a blue glow, is normally invisible. These tubes, built for this demonstration by Western Electric Co. engineers, contain gas which is lighted by electrons.

SIMPLE TUBE PARTS CONTROL ELECTRONS

Many modern electron tubes are as complex as expensive watches, but their parts are always essentially the same. These are 1) the cathode, which produces electrons, 2) the plate, which attracts them, and 3) the grid, which controls them.

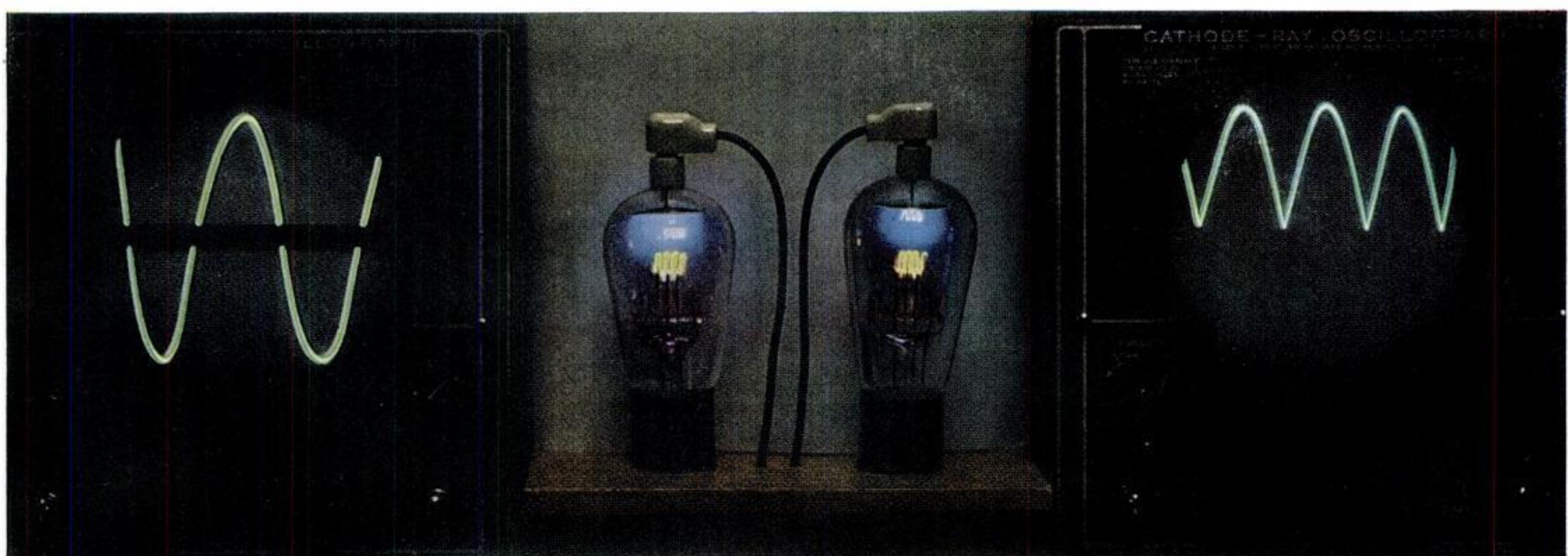
Simple as these devices seem, they were in-

vented only after years of guesswork and accident. Edison's discovery in 1883 that current flowed from the filament of his incandescent lamp led to the first two-element tube. But the third element, which makes modern electronics basically possible, was not tried, by De Forest, until 1906.



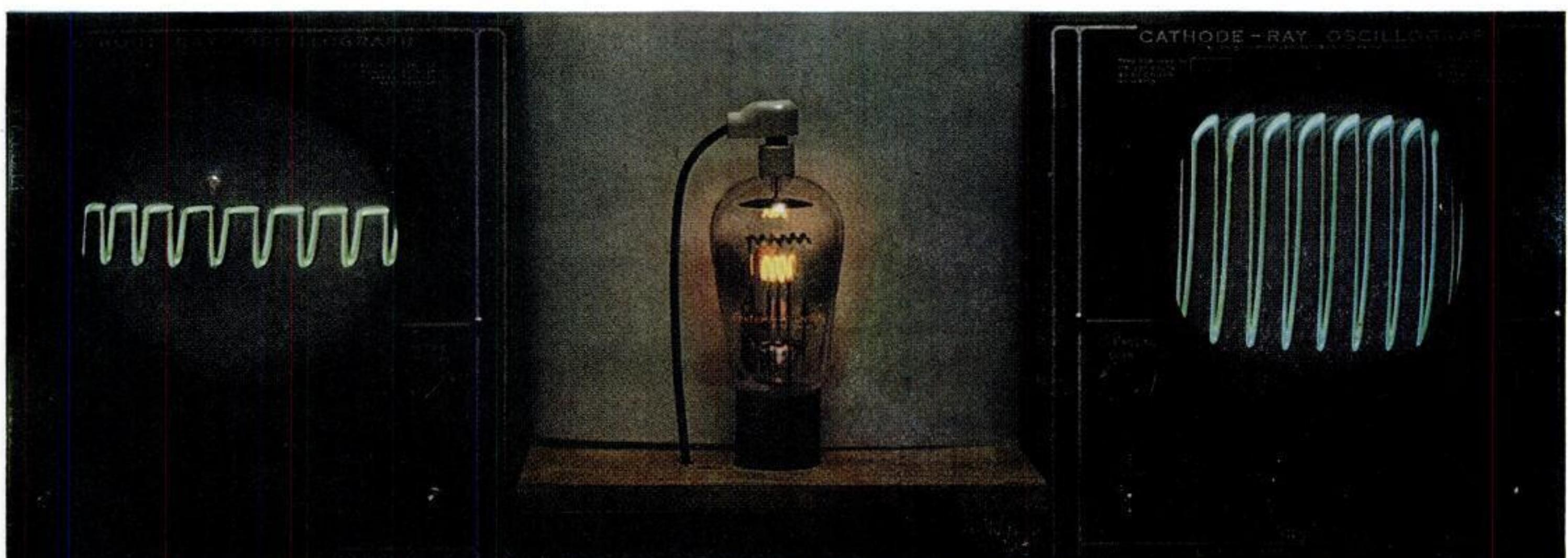
A TWO-ELEMENT TUBE changes current which rapidly reverses its direction to one which flows one way intermittently. At left, on the face of a cathode-ray oscilloscope (next page), is a picture of a reversing, or alternating current. Curves above the

center line show current flowing in one direction; curves below indicate flow in opposite direction. At right is the same current after passing through the tube in center. Since electrons flow in only one direction, current in opposite direction is not passed.



A PAIR OF TWO-ELEMENT TUBES changes alternating current into direct current, which is steady instead of intermittent. One tube passes current flowing in one direction; the other passes current flowing in the opposite direction. The com-

bined currents then flow the same way. This alteration of current is called rectification, and the tubes used for it are rectifiers. Since such tubes contain gas to pass large amounts of current efficiently, the path of electrons is visible by the gas's blue glow.



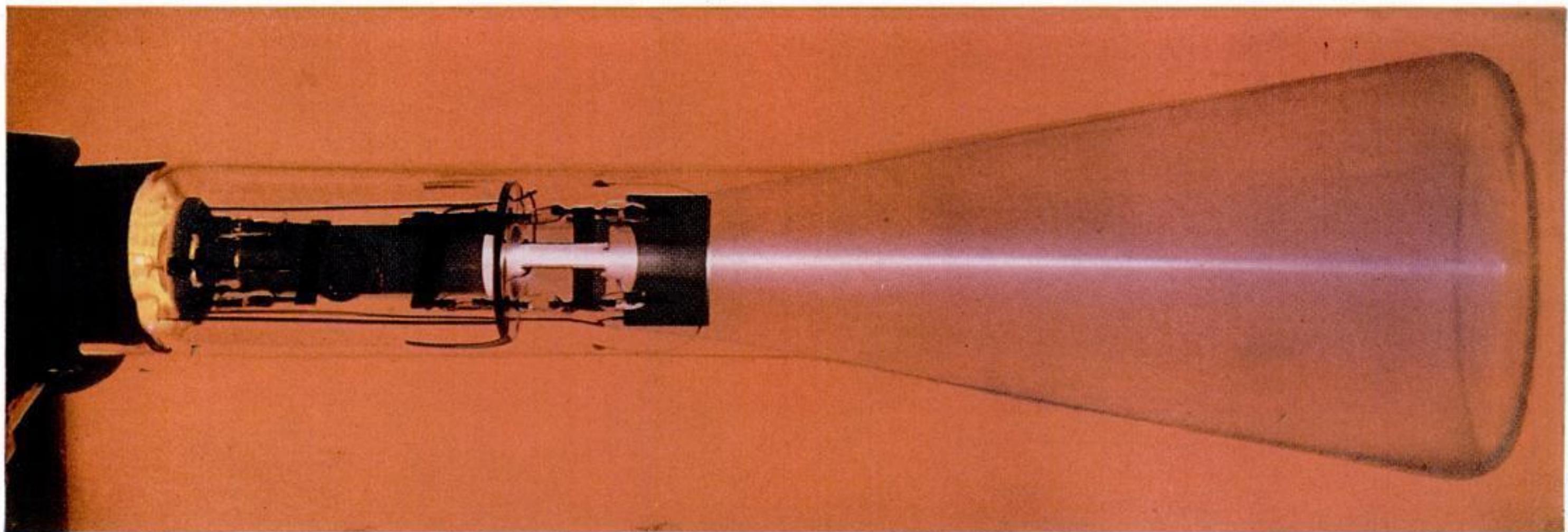
A THREE-ELEMENT TUBE is used to make a big current in exact replica of a small one. This is done by passing a large current through the tube from cathode to plate. The small current (left) is then used to charge the grid, impressing its pattern

on the current flowing from cathode to plate. Here the passage of electrons must be much more delicately controlled than in the rectifiers above. For this reason the tube is emptied of as much gas as possible and the path of electrons is not visible.

FLOW OF ELECTRONS CHANGES CURRENTS

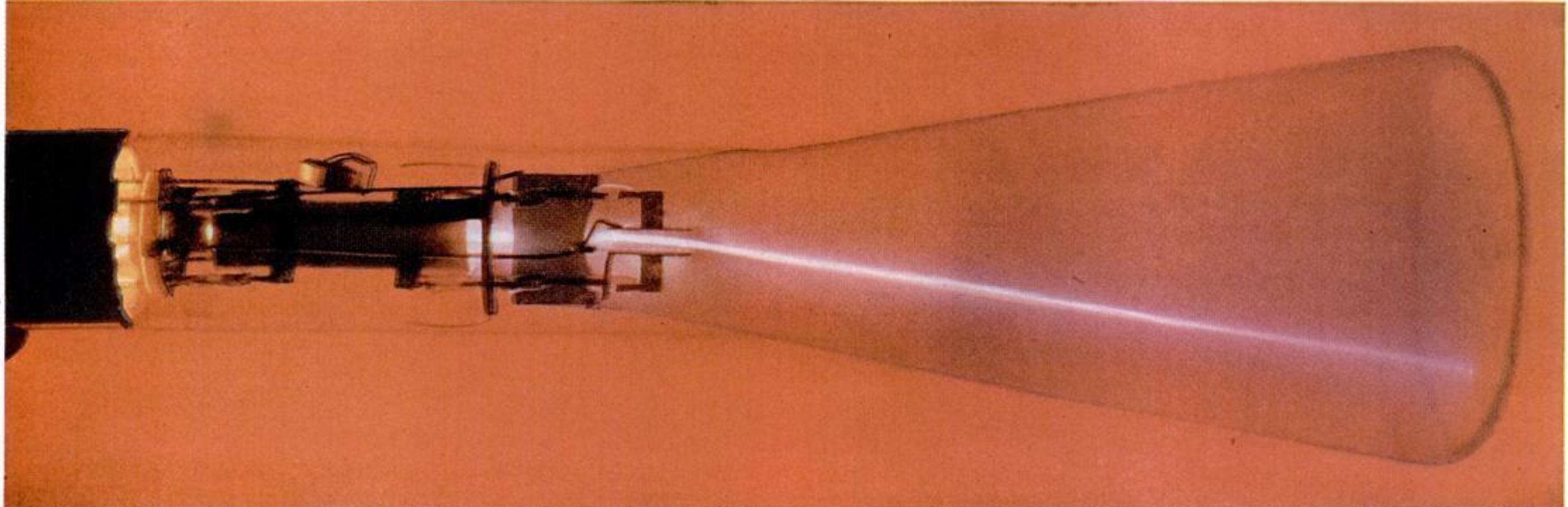
The biggest function of electron tubes is to change one kind of electric current into another. Some kinds of tubes make big currents in exact replica of small ones. Others take current which rapidly reverses its direction of flow and convert it into current which flows only in one direction. These

tubes are widely used to change the alternating current from standard wall outlets into direct current. Electron tubes may also be used to change direct currents into currents which alternate at a much faster rate than regular house current. Such currents are used to generate radio waves.



A BEAM OF ELECTRONS, shot out of the electron gun at the left, is focused on the face of a cathode-ray tube. The chemicals which usually coat the face are omitted here so the beam can be clearly seen. When such tubes are in normal operation,

their electron beams are invisible. The tubes shown here, specially made for these pictures by Sylvania Electric Products Inc., contain small amounts of gas. The path of electrons is made visible by gas atoms which they have lighted in passing.



AN ELECTRON BEAM IS BENT downward by the electrical charge of two stationary metal plates seen edge-on in this picture. The beam can also be bent to either side by a second set of plates set at right angles behind the first. By changing the elec-

trical balance of the two pairs of plates, the beam may be turned in any direction. It may also be moved continuously to sweep the face of the tube hundreds of times a second. This traces luminous pictures like the one which appears on the opposite page.

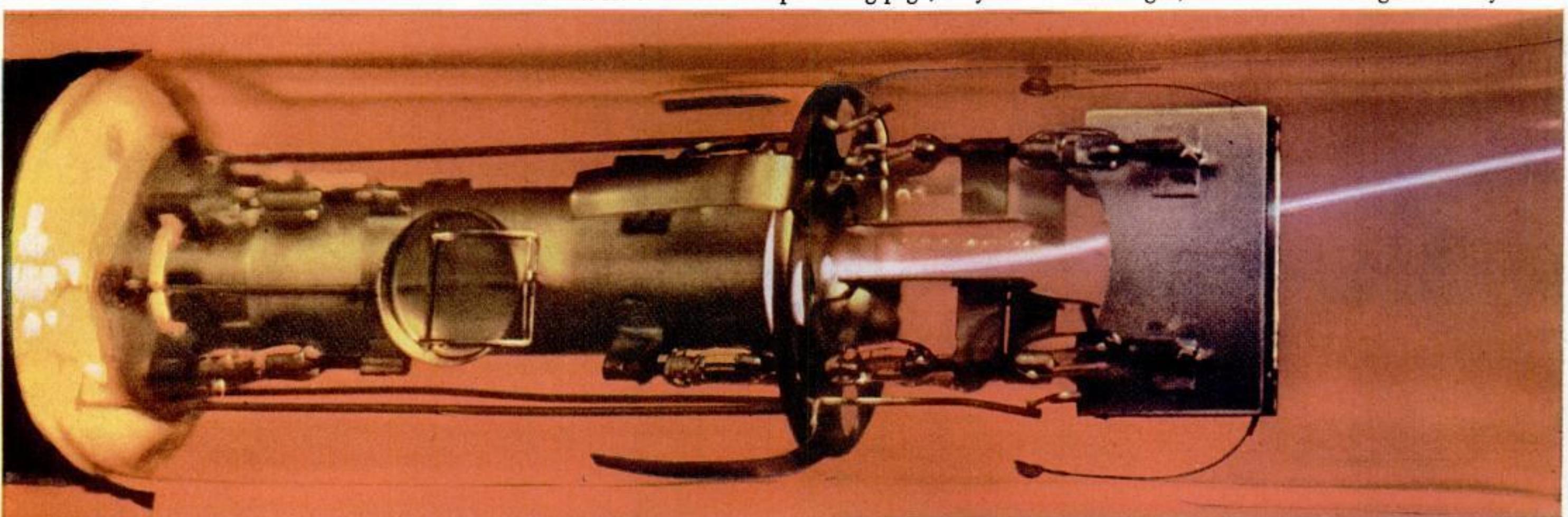
ELECTRONIC BEAMS MAKE PICTURES IN CATHODE-RAY TUBE

In addition to changing one kind of electric current into another, electron tubes can change current into light. One electronic device which does this is the cathode-ray tube, which traces pictures with a focused beam of electrons. This beam is made visible by a thin layer of phosphors, chemicals which convert its energy into light.

Cathode-ray pictures have a number of applications. As shown on the preceding page, they can

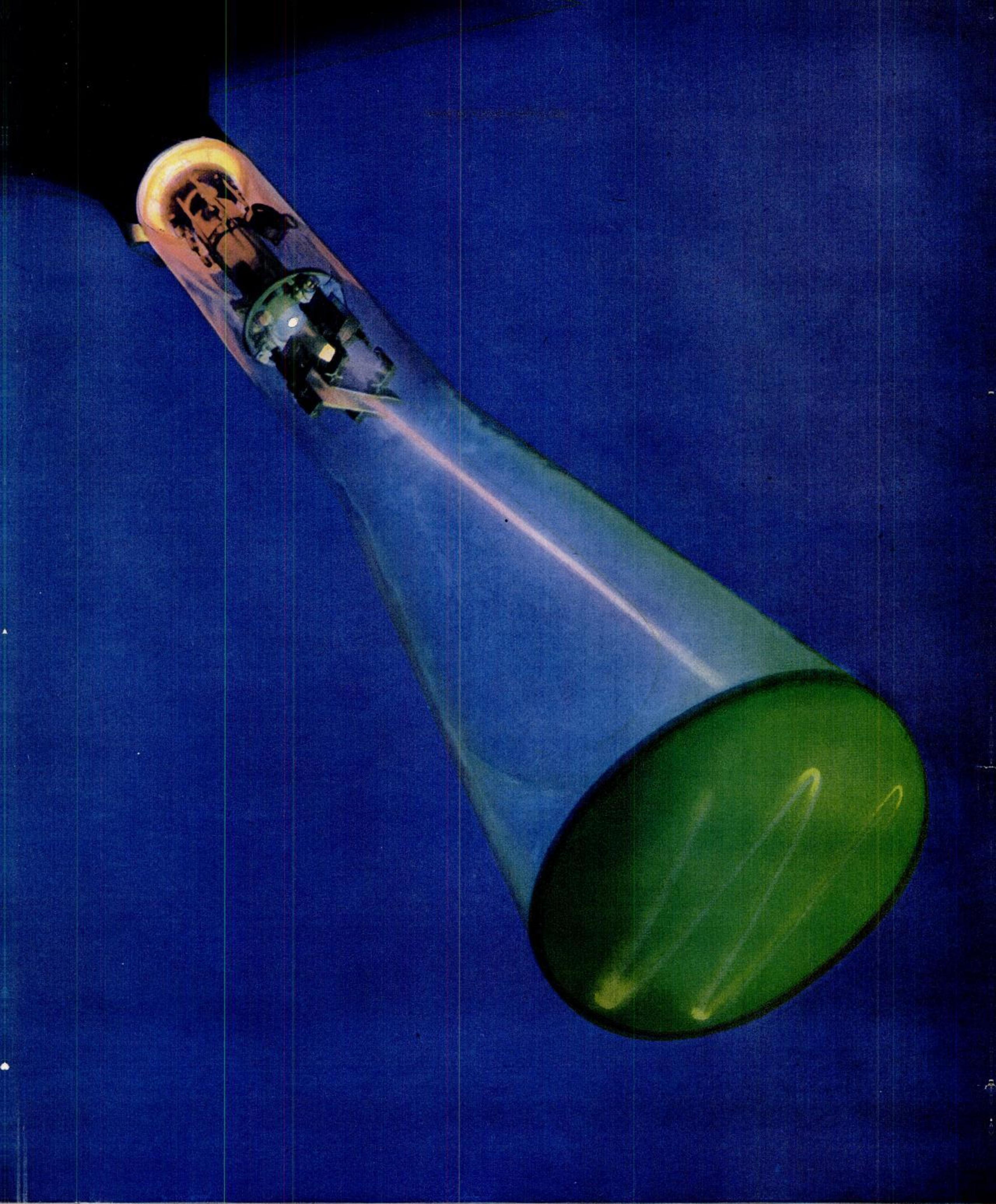
be used to analyze wave forms. More advanced uses are in the images of television and radar.

The cathode-ray tube is only one of the many electronic devices which can change current into light. Fluorescent lamps, which may eventually replace incandescent lamps, are electron tubes. The oldest of all useful electron tubes, which produces radiations of somewhat shorter wavelength than light, is Wilhelm Röntgen's X-ray tube.



CLOSE-UP OF ELECTRON GUN illustrates how the electron beam is produced and controlled. The electrons are first emitted by a glowing cathode inside the left end of the gun's metal tube. They are then focused in a narrow beam and accelerated

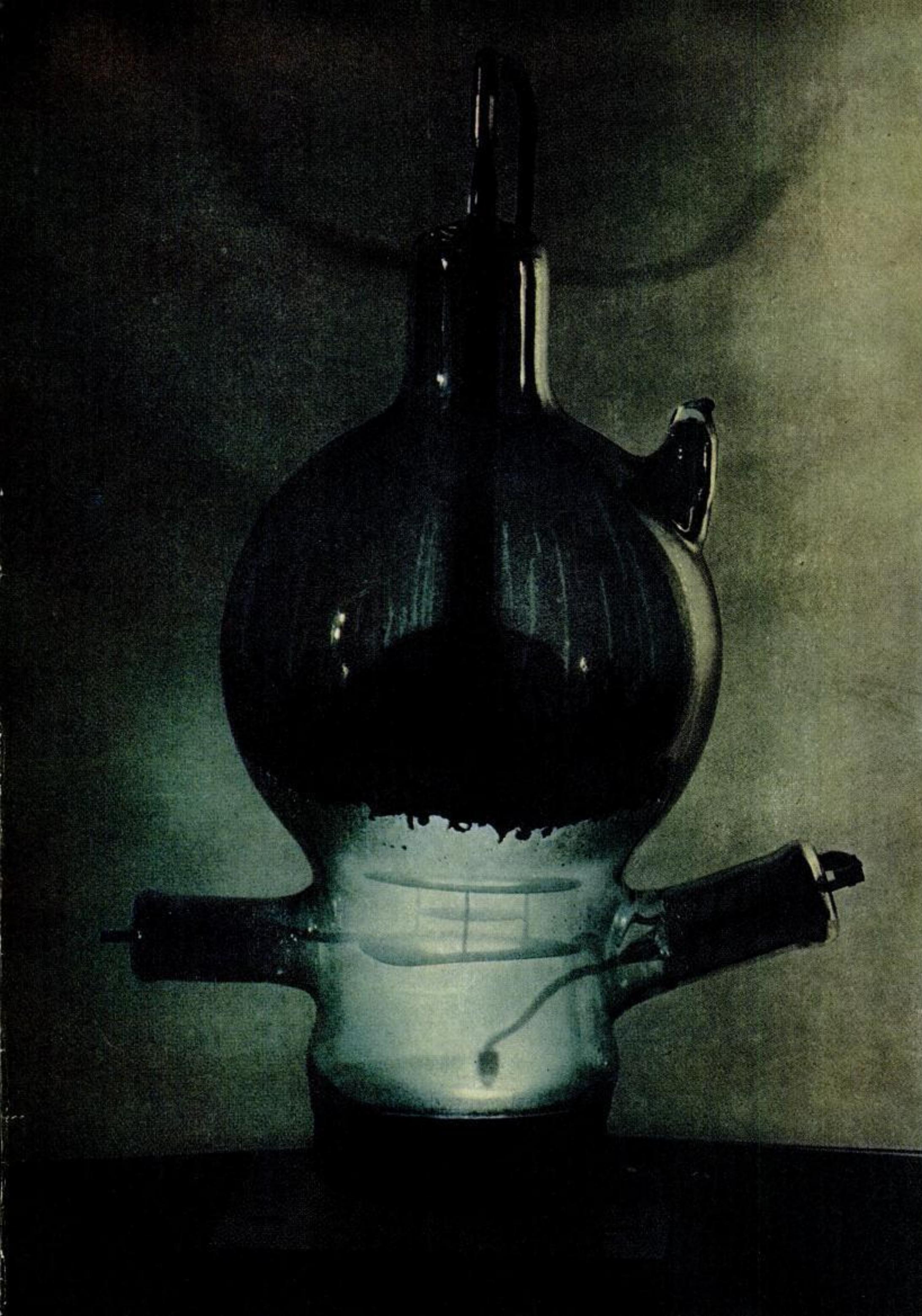
through a disk at the end of the gun. When the beam is emitted from a hole in this disk, it is further controlled by the sets of plates described above. Other types of cathode-ray tubes control their beams with magnets placed outside glass envelope.



ELECTRON BEAM TRACES A PICTURE on the chemically coated face of a cathode-ray tube. This picture, made by three photographic exposures, shows the beam standing still. In making this kind of cathode-ray image, used to analyze wave

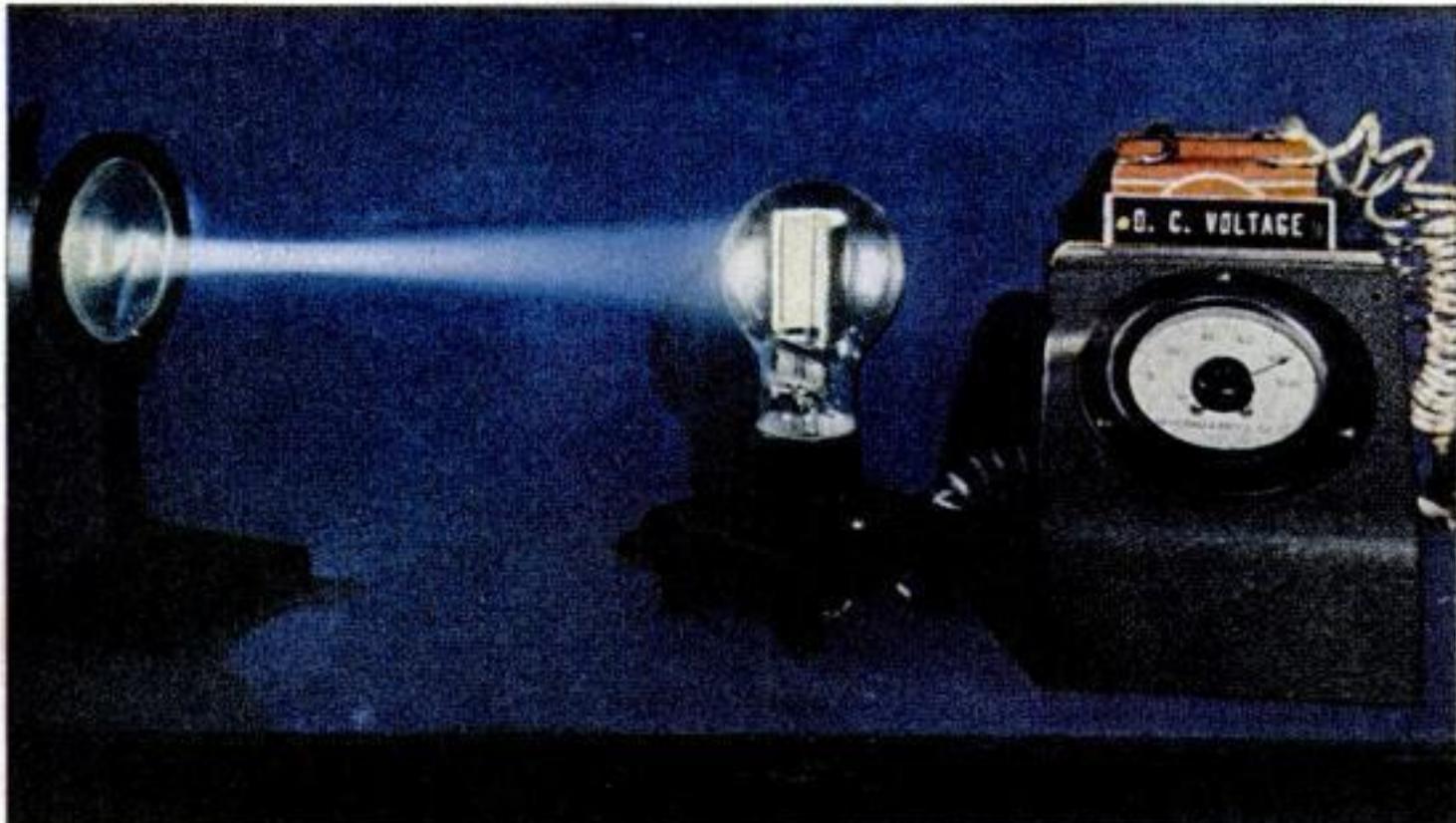
forms, the beam actually traces the outline of its image many times a second. Television images are not made by simple tracing. The electron beam, sweeping the face of the tube in a constant pattern, makes light and dark areas by changes in its strength.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

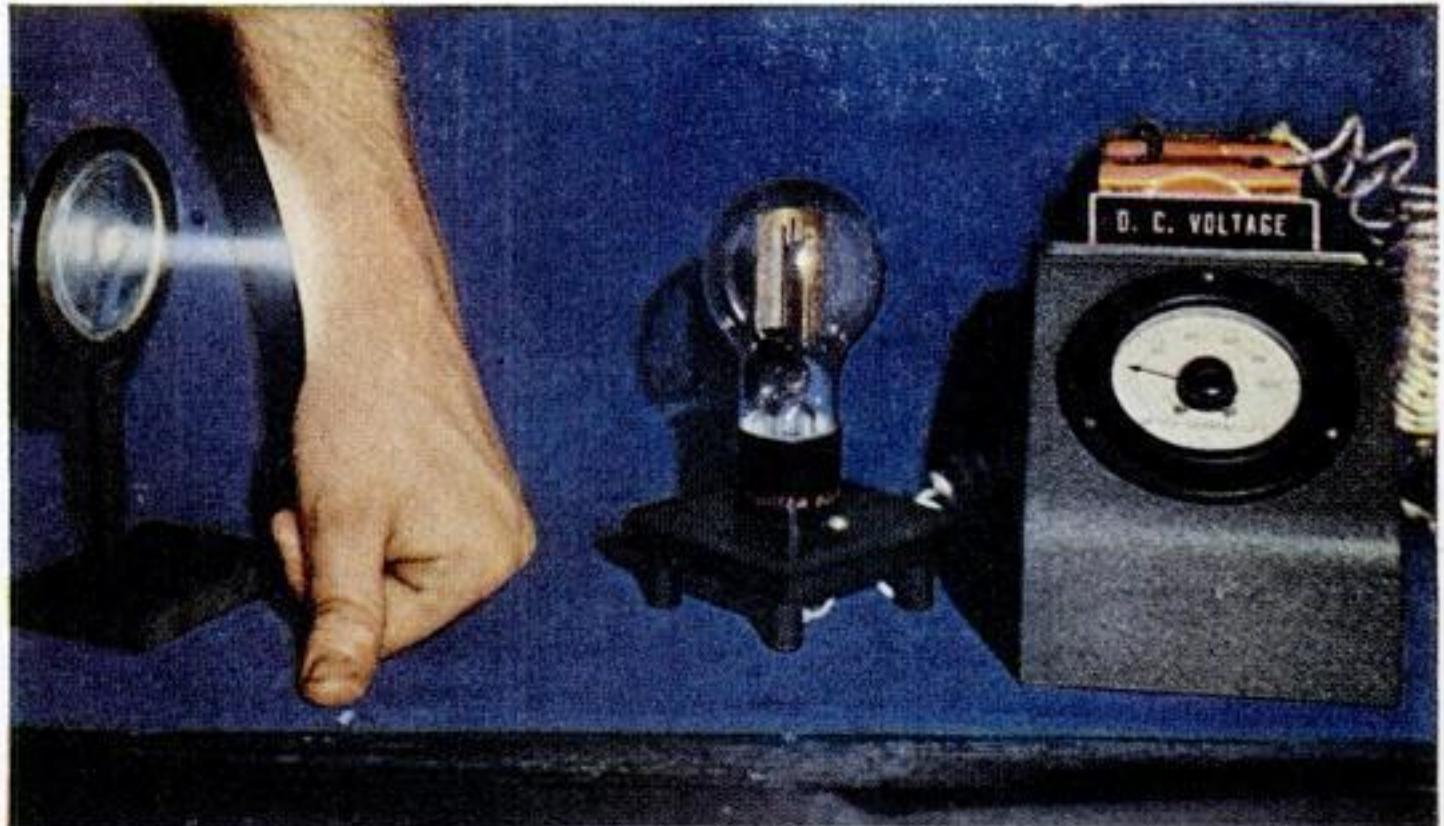


A BIG RECTIFIER TUBE, named Ignitron by Westinghouse, shines with blue-green light as it changes alternating into direct current. Tube does the work

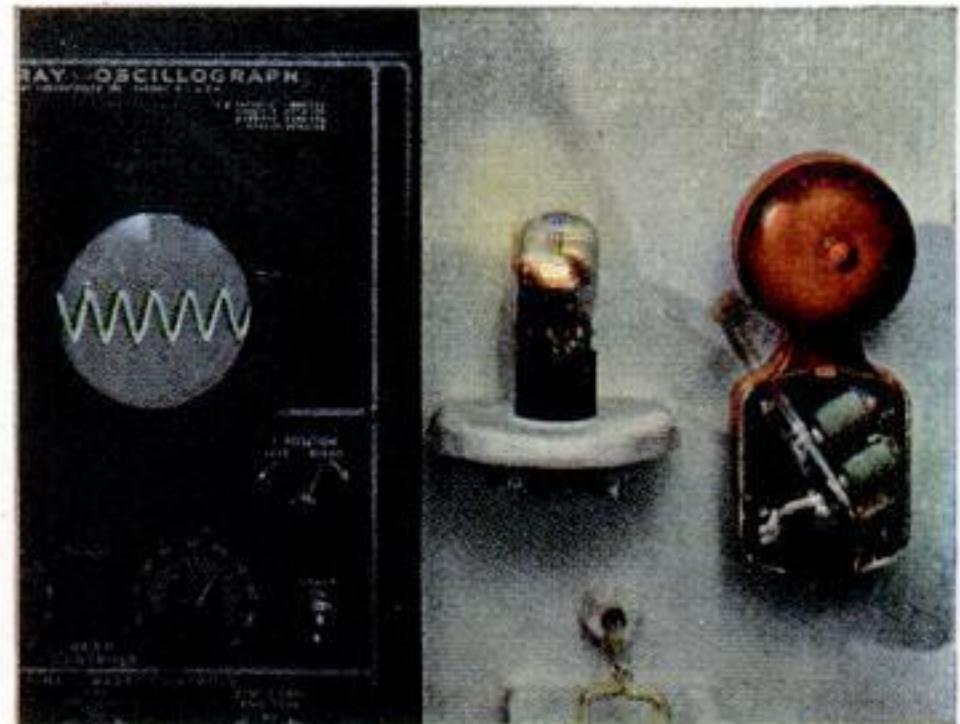
of massive condensers or direct-current generators. Using vaporized mercury instead of cooler gases, it operates by same principle as rectifiers previously described.



A PHOTOTUBE, familiarly called electric eye, turns light into electric current, reversing the process of the cathode-ray tube (see preceding pages). Exact amount of current released by the light beam at the left is indicated by the reading on ammeter.



CURRENT FLOW STOPS when beam is cut off. Phototubes differ from photoelectric cells, which generate their own current when exposed to light. Phototubes allow current to pass through them when light releases electrons from a cathode.



TELEPHONE TUBE rings bell only when it receives distinctive current (left). Several telephones connected to the same line may then be rung one at a time.

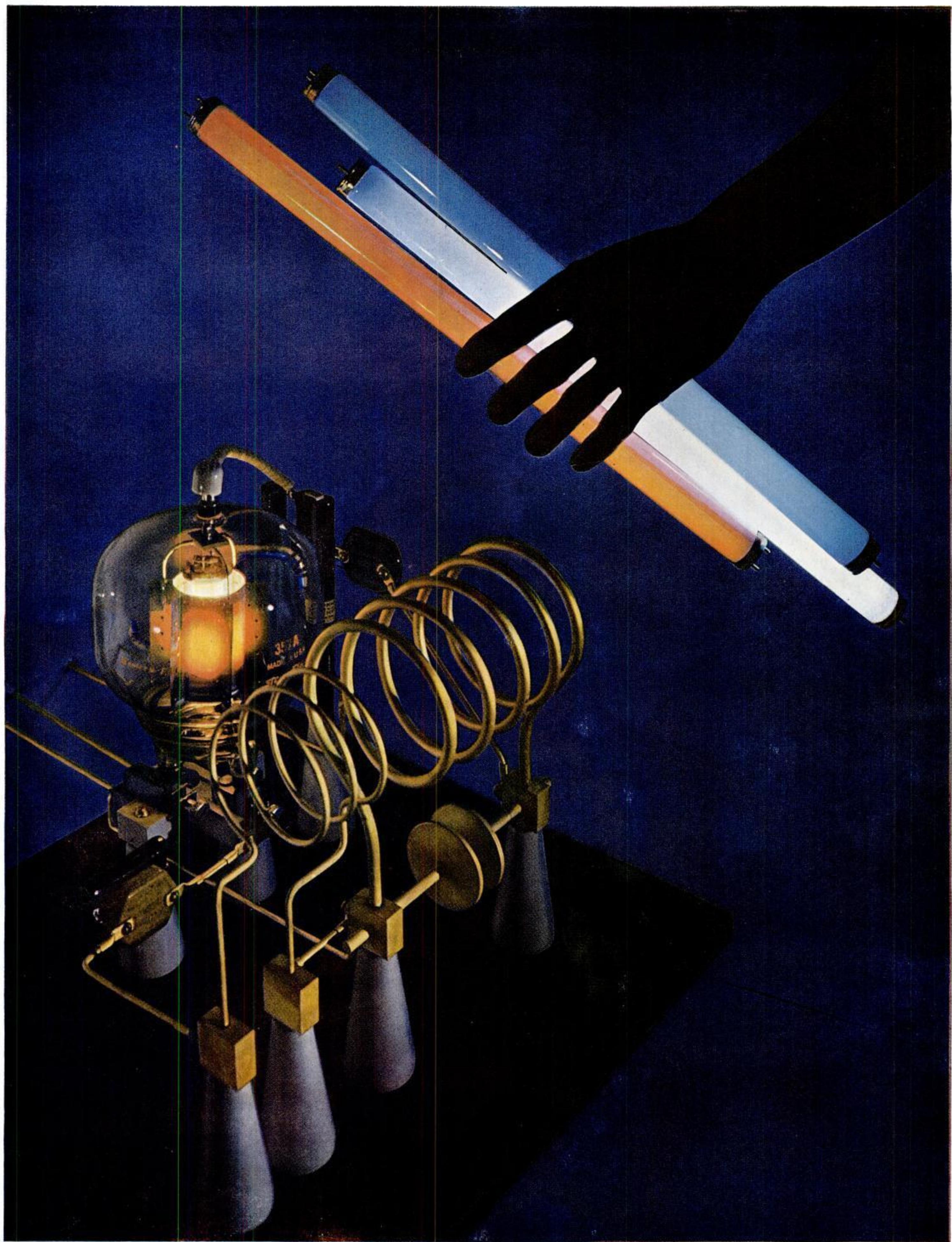
INDUSTRIOS TUBES HAVE VAST VARIETY OF PRACTICAL USES

Electron tubes do an astronomical number of practical things. In radio they change voices and music to radio waves and back again. In television they do the same with pictures. Radar uses them to locate distant objects through darkness and bad weather. Fluorescent tubes light offices and factories and bars. Phototubes open doors and detect fires. X-ray tubes peer into the bodies of people who are sick or injured.

Electron tubes are indispensable to modern industry. They control powerful electric currents for processes like arc welding and electrolytic refining of metals. They generate alternating currents which melt steel and other metals without a flame. X-ray tubes inspect castings and packaged products for hidden imperfections. Phototubes tirelessly count products which are produced by the thousands.

In science electron tubes have advanced the frontier of knowledge. They are an important part of the cyclotrons which investigate the structure of the atom. The electron microscope, which uses beams of electrons instead of light, reveals objects invisible to ordinary microscopes.

The total of these things proves that electron tubes are now as important to men as the wheel, the compass, the internal-combustion engine. Unlike these other basic inventions, electron tubes have still to reach their highest development.



LIGHTING FLUORESCENT TUBES with radio waves demonstrates that one kind of electron tube (*left*) can be used to generate currents which alternate with extreme rapidity. When such currents are fed to a radio antenna, their energy is radi-

ated into space as radio waves. The fluorescent tubes above are lighted by energy from a small, looped antenna. In radio receivers these same waves are detected by electron tubes and amplified to the level where they can operate powerful loudspeakers.

It's Got What's Coming

Step into a 1946 Nash, and you've said goodbye to the past!

For here *now*—in the new, low-priced Nash "600"—are things you never expected to see for years to come. Literally, it's a new kind of car.

You'll know it when you sit back and drive . . . 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of gas, at moderate highway speeds . . . a 500 to 600-mile week-end trip on a single tankful of fuel!

And you'll know it when you seem to *float* over those miles . . . on 4-wheel individual coil springs that never need lubrication.

You'll know it's got what's coming in comfort, too . . . with head-room, leg-room and elbowroom for six big people, in a car that scoots away fast . . . that steers and parks easier than any big car you've ever driven before.

You'll know for the first time what the future holds in all-weather car enjoyment . . . you'll drive through dust, rain, sleet or snow, in filtered, fresh, *conditioned* air, draft-free and thermostat-controlled, even with the windows tightly closed!

Yes—you'll get a lift out of seeing and driving this dashing Nash "600". For it's the first of tomorrow's big *light-weight* cars, with a quarter of a ton of lazy weight removed . . . with greater strength and safety made possible by a solid, integral, all-welded construction—squeak-proof and rattle-free—instead of the usual two-piece, bolted body

and frame.

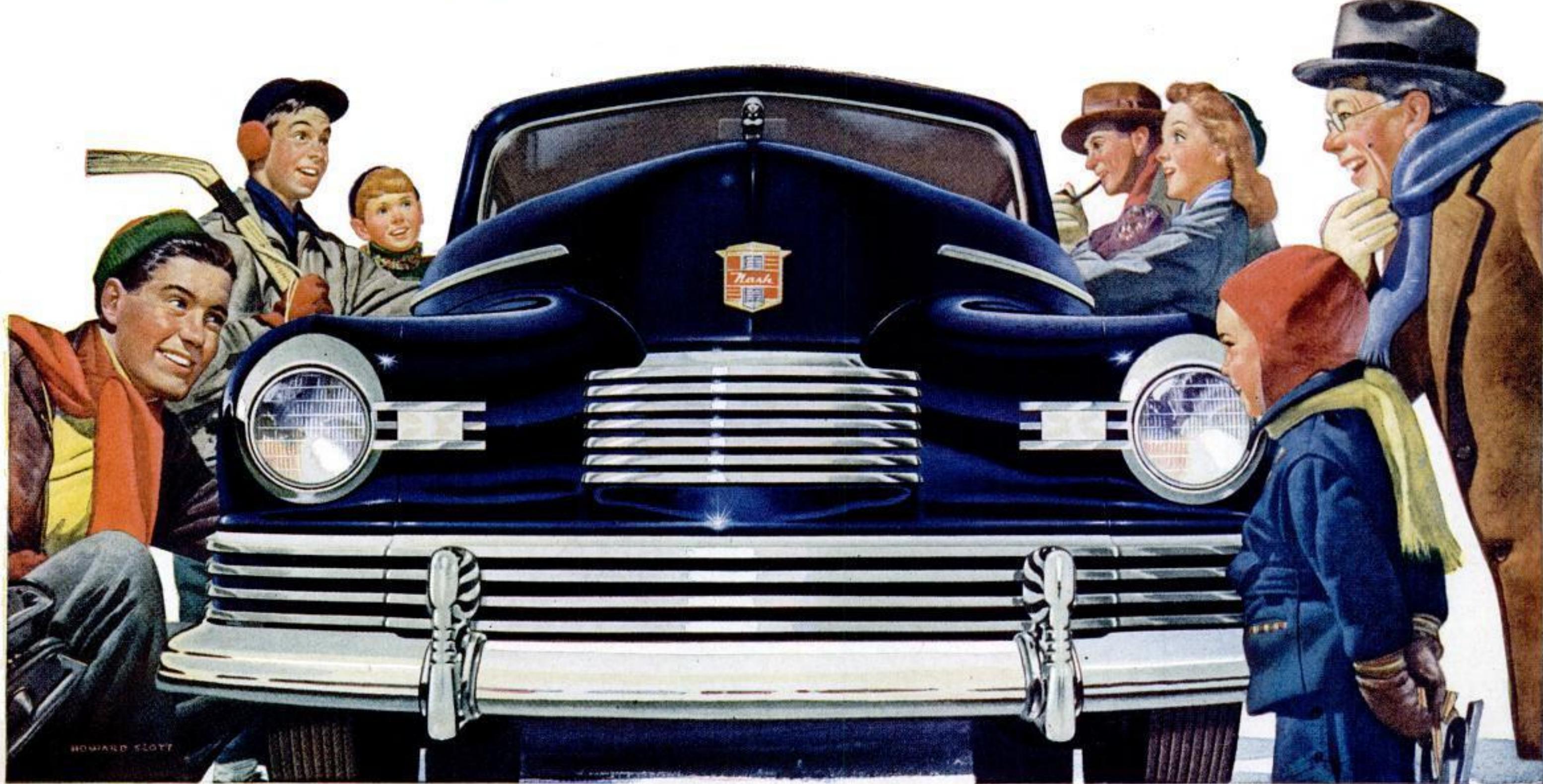
And you can even order your Nash "600" with a built-in convertible double bed that turns car into camp for hunting, fishing or roughing it in style.

Get in touch with your local Nash dealer. Get the full "inside" story of the Nash "600" and its famed running mate in the medium-price field, the Nash Ambassador.

• • •
Tune in Nash-Kelvinator's hit musical program Wednesdays 10:30 p.m., E.S.T. • 9:30 p.m., C.S.T. • 8:30 p.m., M.S.T. • 7:30 p.m., P.S.T. • Columbia Broadcasting System.

NASH MOTORS—Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

YOU'LL BE AHEAD WITH *Nash*



HOWARD SCOTT



IN ONE OF SIX UNIFORMS SUPPLIED BY EMPLOYERS, SADIE STANDS ON NORSTRANDS' FRONT STEPS. LIKE MOST PRESENT-DAY DOMESTIC WORKERS, SADIE NEVER WEARS A CAP

THE PERFECT SERVANT

Sadie Buick and her employers set a standard for U.S. households

In an era when many girls do not like domestic service and do their jobs grudgingly, Sadie Buick enjoys being a maid and works very energetically. In a time when most housewives are driven frantic by the problem of satisfying their servants, Sadie's employers solve the problem by paying her well and treating her intelligently. If housewives are to get and keep adequate domestic help, the relationship between Sadie and her em-

ployers must become a general pattern in the U.S.

Sadie came to the U. S. from Ireland, via Canada, in 1938 to visit her older sisters, the next year went to work in the ten-room house of Mr. and Mrs. Leif Norstrand in Scarsdale, N. Y. In her six years as cook, nurse and housekeeper she has helped nurse the two children through chicken pox and measles, become famous for pecan pie and had her salary raised from \$75 to \$120 a month.

Sadie gets up every morning at 7:30, averages ten hours of work a day, gets Wednesdays off. In the summer she goes with the family to Old Black Point, Conn. besides getting a two-week vacation. This winter Sadie will spend two months with the Norstrands in Nassau. These pleasant things, plus the respect the family holds for her and her own pride in skillful work, have made Sadie immune to dissatisfactions which plague most servants.

THE PERFECT SERVANT CONTINUED



ORDER FROM THE STORE arrives and Sadie carefully checks it over. She does almost all the family shopping over the phone in morning.



CLEANING SILVER is the job Sadie hates but does thoroughly every Thursday. She does ten big pieces and all the flatware in two hours.



OUTSIDE HELP is engaged for large parties by Mrs. Norstrand. In the background is Sadie's niece and in the foreground her sister.



SADIE'S PRIDE is a lavish buffet supper like this for 20 people. At lower left is 16-pound ham, at upper

right a big roast turkey. In between are cold salmon, cheese, relishes, preserves. Sadie does some

SADIE KEEPS BUSY ALL DAY LONG



BEDMAKING takes Sadie about half hour. She always smooths the sheets, makes carefully mitered corners.



THREE BATHROOMS are cleaned every day with soap or cleanser. Family members scrub own tubs after bathing.



LIVING ROOM is cleaned daily right after breakfast. Sadie dusts and straightens it all up in 20 minutes.



of the planning and all the cooking. At supper she wears her best uniform, carves the meat. Guests

help themselves. At regular dinner parties extra help does the serving while Sadie supervises in kitchen.



BREAKFAST is served in kitchen to Kristi, 9. Daughter Trygve, who is 15, is away at school. Mrs. Norstrand often has breakfast in bed.



SADIE AND MRS. NORSTRAND work together in the sewing room. Mrs. Norstrand, a good seamstress, does the family mending and sewing.



SADIE AND MR. NORSTRAND share comments on news in morning paper. He is vice president of a paper mill, is away most of the week.



TURKEY IS STUFFED with a family recipe involving five different herbs. Sadie likes cooking best of all.



WEEKLY WASH is done on Monday. Sadie does only light things like socks, and underwear, no heavy laundry.



DISHWASHING takes Sadie an hour and a half every day. She would like dishwasher and an electric range.



IN HER PRIVATE BATHROOM Sadie puts cold cream on hands after day's work. She usually goes to bed at 10:30.



SADIE'S ROOM on second floor is bright, cheerful, neatly furnished. She gets two hours every afternoon for rest.



SADIE STUDIES her correspondence course in hotel work during her spare hours in the afternoon or evening.

GOOD TREATMENT DIGNIFIES SADIE'S JOB

In the last four years wages of U. S. servants have gone up from about \$550 a year to more than \$900 and their numbers down from more than 2,000,000 to about 1,500,000. This is due partly to the fact that there have been plenty of higher-paying jobs open, partly to the feeling among domestics that theirs is an undignified occupation to be exchanged as soon as possible for something else.

The healthy occupational philosophy which Sadie expresses below is largely the result of her employers' attitude that she is a professional co-operator in the business of running a home and as such she is entitled to many of the privileges of that home. This happy and productive relationship also includes a mutual concern for Sadie's future. Both Sadie and the Norstrands know that

as the children grow up and move away the household will become too small for all Sadie's talents and energies. To prepare for this she is taking, with the encouragement of the Norstrands, a correspondence course in hotel work. Someday, with this behind her and with the help of an annuity already well started, Sadie hopes to run her own household in the form of a small country inn.

My opinions of Domestic Service.

In these modern days so many girls and young women hesitate to go into private homes and work as a maid. We have heard there is great trouble in securing help for the home. Personally speaking from my own experience the whole situation needs clearing up and the best side of domestic work brought into light. So many girls have a rather foolish idea that housework is an inferior profession and is not very interesting work. This is not true because happy well adjusted homes make for happy people. Girls will find if they enter into a home and take a real interest in their work and the well-being of the family, they will soon receive a warm place in the heart of the home. (see over)

This also applies to the "ladies" who take a girl into their home and treat her with kindness and a personal concern in her well-being. She will receive loyal service. With this mutual understanding between employer + employee the domestic problem could be solved. Big salaries "pink coats" grand bedrooms, private baths" do not make a girl happy nor will the lady be happy if she can not trust the girl.

Homes can not be run like factories or shops. So it would be a rather strained home that could function on the much talked of 8 hour day especially in a home with children.

Sympathetic understanding and a sense of duty + responsibility on both sides would bring wonderful results in the domestic world.

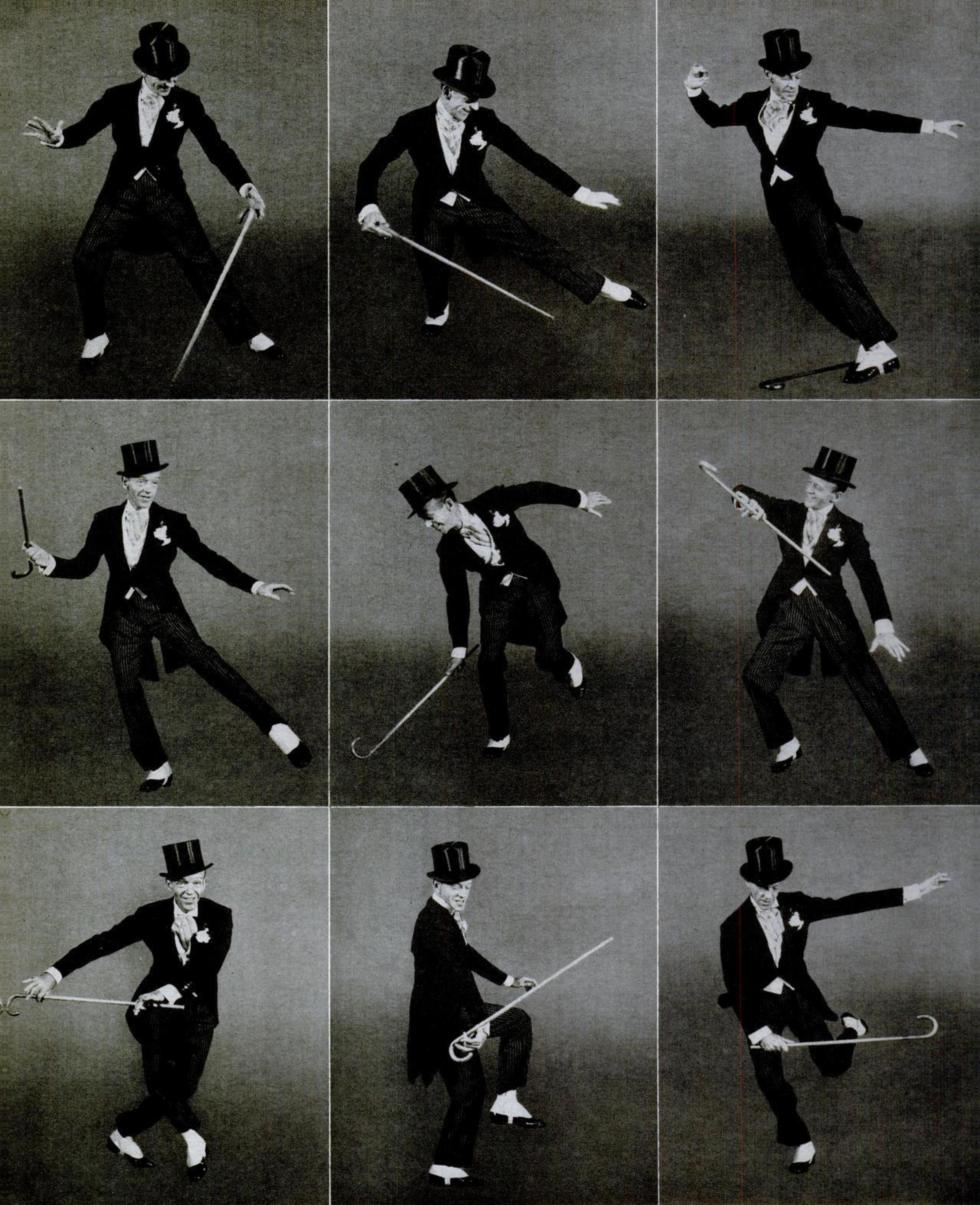
Sadie Beuck.

SADIE'S ATTITUDE toward her job is expressed in this unsolicited letter. Inspired by LIFE's visit, she decided to crystallize and write down her ideas about domestic serv-

ice. At 34 Sadie looks forward to spending several more years with her present employers, hopes to get a chance soon to go back to Ireland and visit her parents.



**WHEN NORSTRANDS ARE AWAY SADIE
HAS PRIVILEGE OF SERVING COFFEE
TO HER FRIENDS IN LIVING ROOM**



ASTAIRE'S LAST DANCE

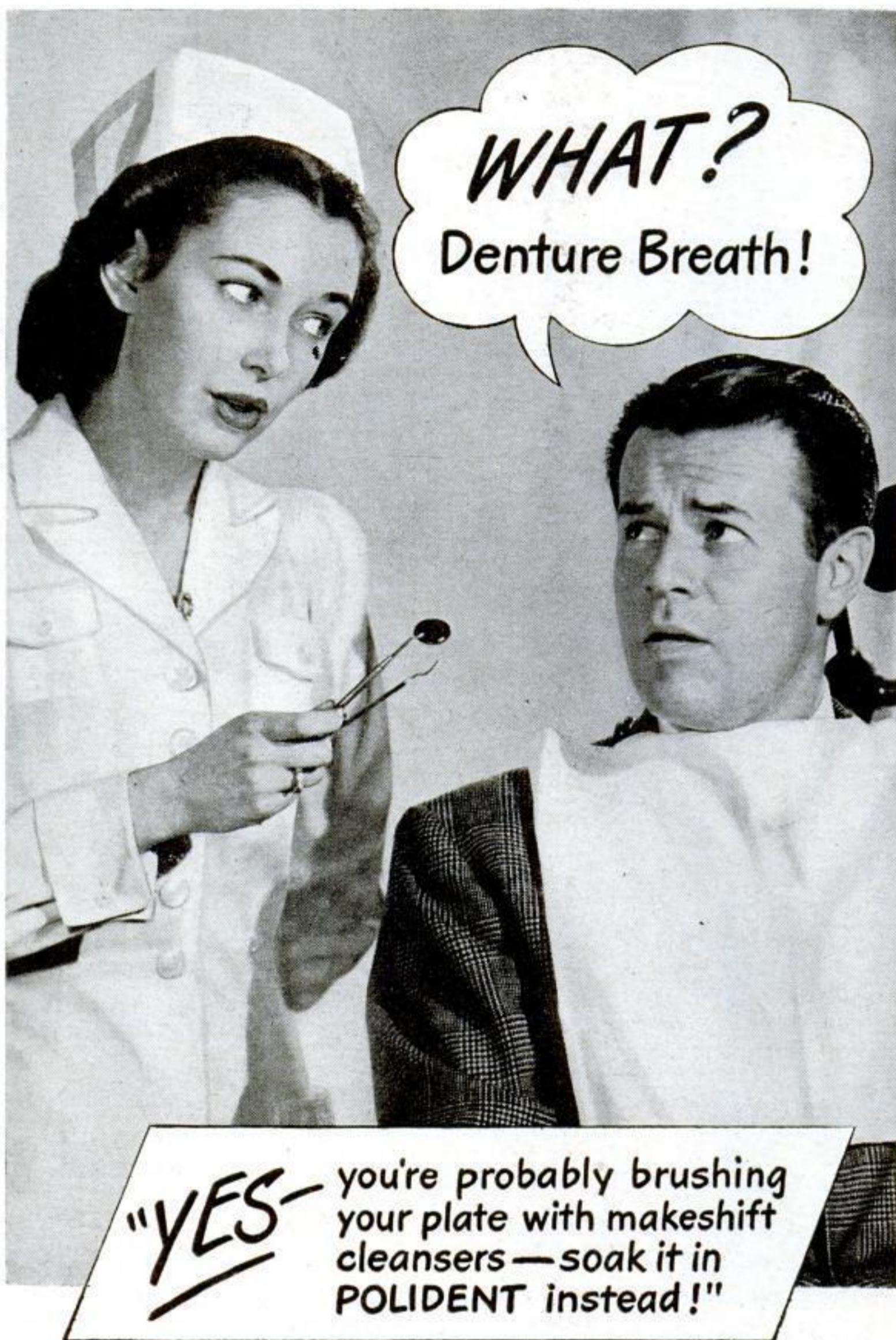
For 23 years Fred Astaire has been acclaimed by theatergoers and movie fans as their favorite dancing star and by critics and esthetes as America's finest male dancer, in or out of ballet. Now, at the age



of 46, Astaire has decided never to dance again. On these pages is a sequence from his last dance, called "Putting on the Ritz," from his last picture, *Blue Skies*, scheduled for release late in 1946. It is notable that in this, his farewell

dance, he appears in his most familiar aspect—urbane, elegant, garbed in top hat and tails. Astaire's decision to retire stems not from his joints—which are as resiliant as ever—but from an apprehension that his inventiveness is running dry.

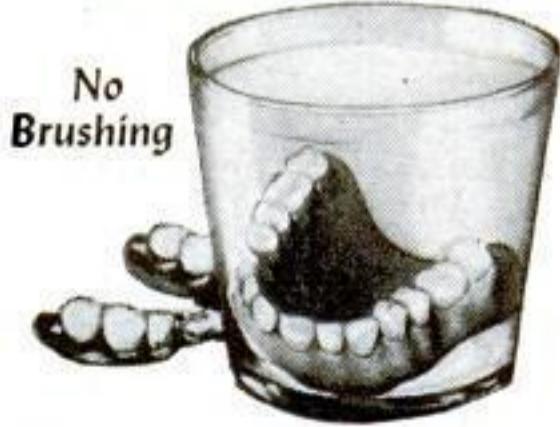
FALSE TEETH WEARERS



Play Safe—Soak Dentures in Polident Daily

It's Easy! It's Quick!

Soak your plate in Polident fifteen minutes or longer . . . rinse . . . and it's ready to use. A daily Polident bath gets into tiny crevices brushing never seems to reach—keeps your plate sparkling clean and odor-free.



How YOU can Avoid Danger of DENTURE BREATH

PLAY SAFE! Soak your plate or bridge in Polident. Don't brush with ordinary cleansers that scratch your denture. Scratches collect food and film, causing offensive DENTURE BREATH.

Besides, plate material is *60 times softer than natural teeth*. Brushing with ordinary dentifrices and soaps can wear down delicate fitting ridges. Then, your plate loosens!

With Polident, there's no brushing—so no danger! It's the new, safe way to keep dentures sparkling clean, odor-free . . . just by easy, daily soaking. Helps keep your denture's original, natural look—for less than 1¢ a day. All drug stores; 30¢, 60¢.

NEW!
Polident Product
DENTU-GRIP
Pleasant Powder to Hold Plates Tight
DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK
If not satisfied

Use POLIDENT Daily TO KEEP PLATES AND BRIDGES CLEAN...AND ODOR-FREE!



CLIMAX OF DANCE is this leap, synchronized with a downbeat of his cane. Elevation is one of Astaire's cardinal talents. Trained in the ballet, he synthesizes the grace of the classic dance with the rhythms of the U.S. tap dance.



LEADING THE PARADE TO *Better jobs in '46*

WANT A BETTER JOB? MORE PAY? Lee Work Clothes have always been first choice of men climbing the ladder to success . . . because Lee exclusive fabrics are the finest quality . . . and "Lee Tailored Sizes" guarantee perfect fit for every build . . . keep you comfortable and looking your best. Ask for a Lee. If your dealer is temporarily out of the particular Lee garment you want, remember there are more on the way just as fast as five great Lee factories can produce them.



WHICH MEN WOULD YOU PICK FOR PROMOTION?

It's easy to pick the men who *look* responsible. Here at a glance is proof of how much Lee Work Clothes can add to *your* own opportunity. Wear only good-looking, perfect-fitting, top-quality Lee Work Clothes.

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WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF UNION-MADE WORK CLOTHES

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THE H. D. LEE CO., INC.

Someday they'll be back

These fine Kentucky straight whiskies are now aging for your future enjoyment... aging so that you can be assured of their continuous superb quality—each with its own distinctive character unchanged.

OLD CHARTER, KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY. THIS WHISKEY IS 6 YEARS OLD, 90 PROOF . . . ANCIENT AGE, KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY. THIS WHISKEY IS 5 YEARS OLD, 86 PROOF . . . I. W. HARPER, KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF . . . OLD RIPPY, KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF . . . JAMES E. PEPPER, KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF . . .
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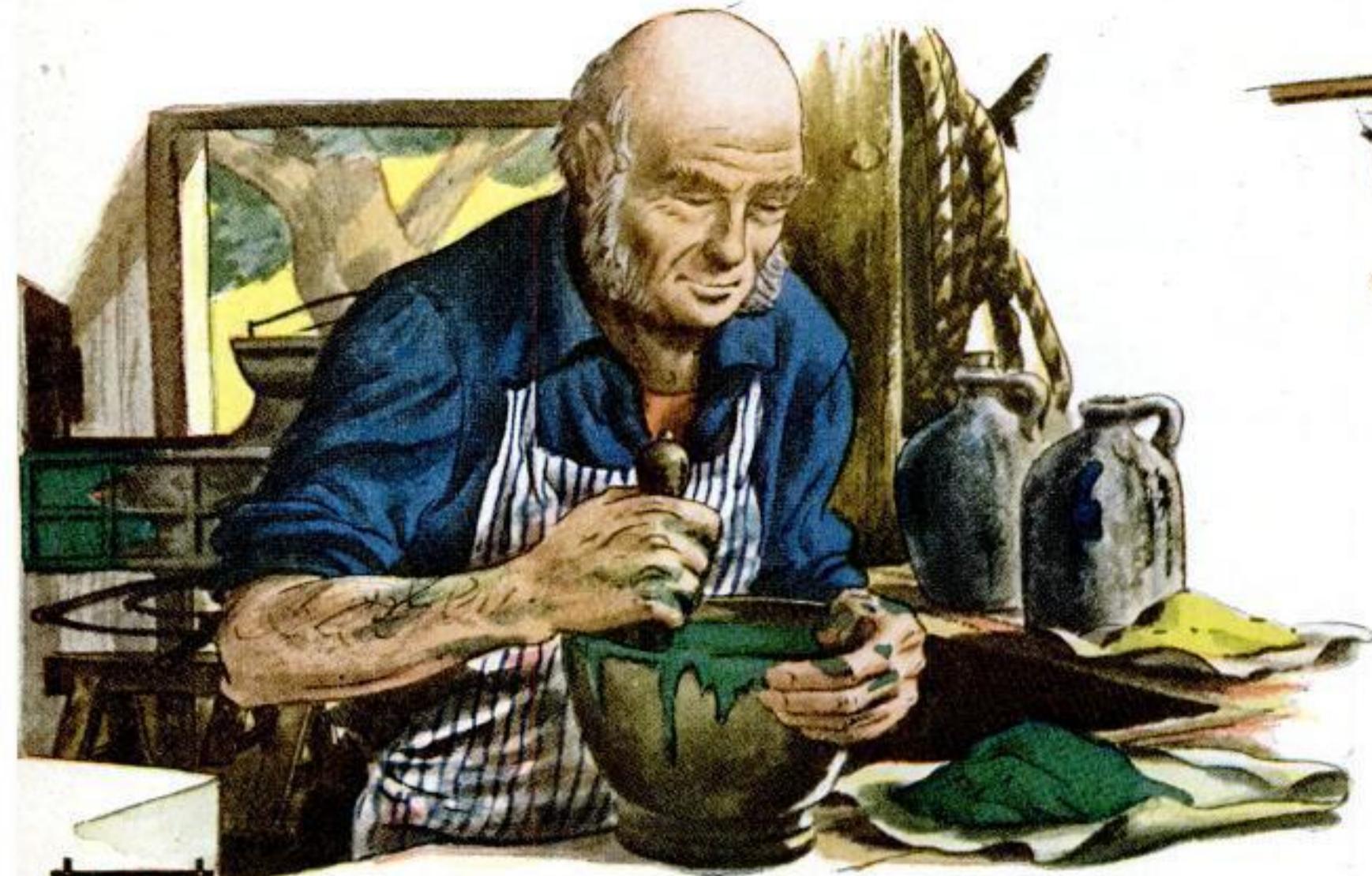
in your cabinet again...





A LONG about 1860, you'd have had quite a time buying yourself some smoking tobacco! You'd drop in at your tobacconist's and select one or several "hands" of leaves. Then the shopkeeper would shred the leaves for you in a crude chopper—wrap the tobacco in a paper packet, and off you'd go. Of course there was no way of being sure the tobacco would taste any-

thing like what you got the week before—and the paper packet made no pretense of protection or convenience . . . How different today! Your tobacco is identified by brand—always uniform. And—now that the war's over—tobacco will again come in its handy *tin can* that protects it from drying out—keeps it fresh, fragrant, and "smokable" down to the last cool-burning crumb!



AND now suppose it's the spring of, say 1826—and you decide to paint the family buggy. You'd get down the mortar and pestle, dump in some pigment, grind it to a fine powder (*ka-choo!*), add some oil and mix the mess to a paste. Then you'd pour in some turpentine. Too thin? More pigment, more oil. Too thick?

More turpentine. Eventually, you'd start to paint—probably from a wooden bucket. Of course, your buggy might turn out to be four different shades—but then, ready-mixed paints didn't come in *cans* in those days—all ready to use . . . Soon, paints will be back in their easy-to-paint-from cans that protect against drying out, dirt and dust!

SO FAMILIAR has the dependable steel-and-tin can become that its convenience—and the protection it affords—are simply taken for granted . . . More than 2,500 products—from foods to pharmaceuticals, and from motor oil to milk

—are normally packed in cans by over 135 different industries. Cans don't shatter, crack, tear, or split. They're easy to carry, to store, and to dispose of. And they give lasting protection against dirt, germs, spoilage.



THANK GOODNESS!



I

If you had a headache—back about 1899—and wanted a remedy, chances are your apothecary would have sold it to you in powder form—and in a paper packet.

'Pretty risky,' you'd say today, "how would I know exactly how much to take?" And just think of the danger of confusing your headache powder with other powders similarly wrapped, on the medicine shelf! . . . Thanks to victory, aspirin and hundreds of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, tooth powders, talcums and so on—will again come to you in tidy, protective steel-and-tin containers. Names and instructions lithographed right on the cans. No paper labels to fall off and cause mistakes.



PRODUCTS IN CANS ARE

SAFE from dirt, germs, breakage

SAFE from air, light, moisture

SAFE from tampering—quality is fully protected

**NO OTHER CONTAINER
PROTECTS LIKE THE CAN**



AFTER LAUNCHING ITS TORPEDOES AT A JAP CRUISER, A PT BOAT SWERVES THROUGH HEAVY ENEMY FIRE. THIS SCENE WAS PAINSTAKINGLY MADE IN FLORIDA

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

They Were Expendable

Robert Montgomery returns to the screen in the story of Lieutenant Bulkeley's valiant PT boats

Since the end of the war, Hollywood's moguls have lengthily and anxiously debated their chances of profitably making any more war pictures. This month a test case, in the form of *They Were Expendable*, goes to judgment at the box office. Since its director, Captain John Ford, USNR, has expertly adapted William L. White's book and since the picture provides an excellent performance by one of Hollywood's returning old hands, Commander Robert Montgomery, just out of the Navy, *Expendable* may tip the scales in favor of further war movies.

An atmosphere of quiet courage pervades this account of a handful of battered PT boats fighting doggedly against overwhelming enemy forces in the Philippines. The battle scenes, shot with real motor torpedo boats

at Key Biscayne, Fla., are spectacular, although Navy veterans will have no difficulty spotting the miniature Jap cruisers and the other necessary fakes.

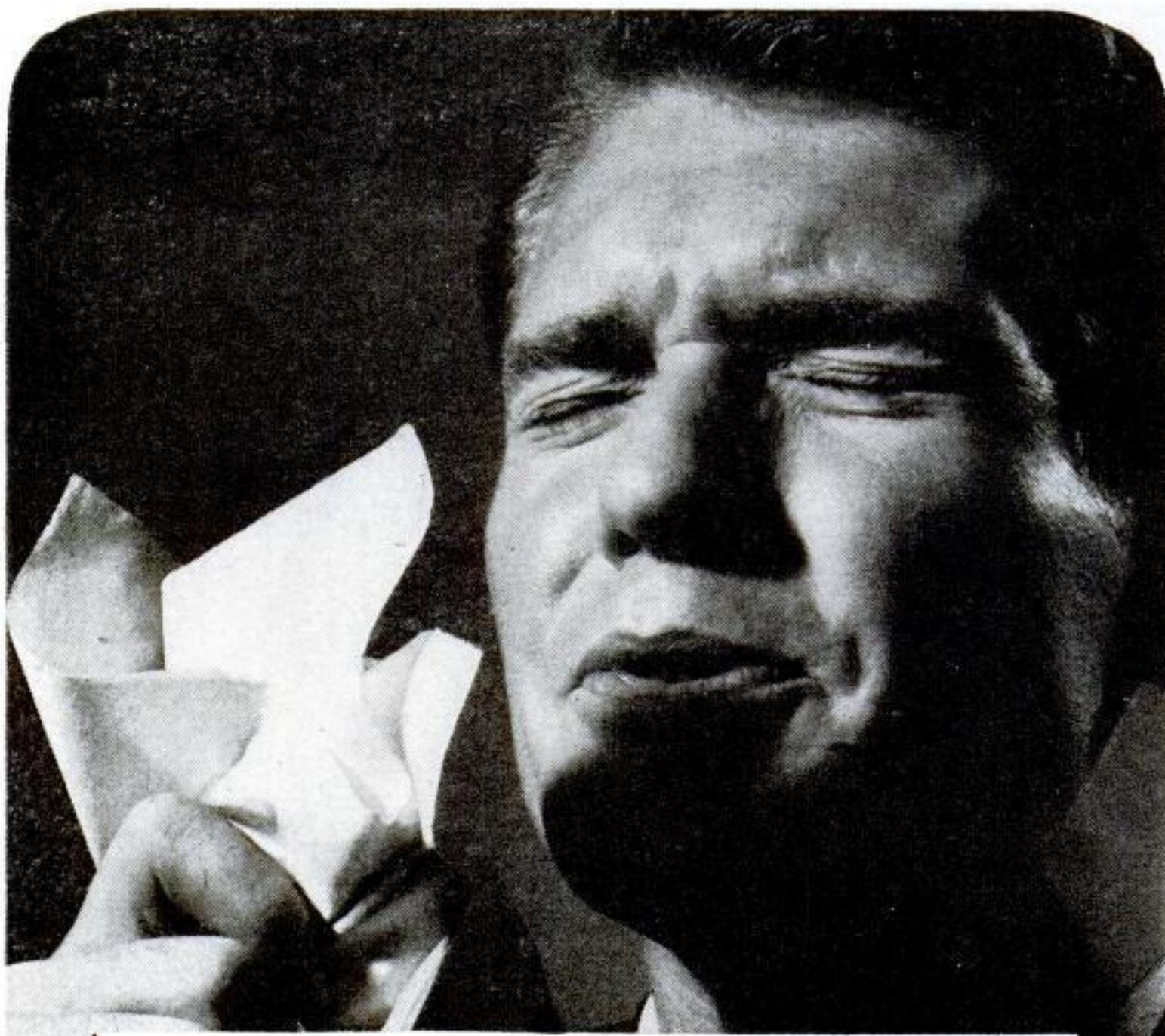
Moviegoers will notice, however, that *They Were Expendable* changes the names of the principal heroes, Lieuts. John Bulkeley and Bolling Kelly, to Brickley and Ryan. One possible reason is that the movie repeats almost verbatim a story of dubious accuracy told in White's book: the "romance" between Kelly and a Corregidor Army nurse named Peggy. Kelly, now married to another girl, thinks White built up the romance a little; Peggy, who in real life is Lieut. Beulah Greenwalt told LIFE, "We were just good friends on the Rock. I haven't seen him since...."



THE HERO, played by Robert Montgomery (left), is PT Commander Brickley (Lieutenant Bulkeley). John Wayne takes the role of Ryan (Lieutenant Kelly).



THE BUMBLING ADMIRAL originally scorned the flimsy, plywood PT "splinter fleet" but when Cavite is bombed out and Manila is falling, he asks Brickley's help.



How to fight a COLD

Here are 5 basic steps advised by doctors, in addition to any temporary relief measures, to help your system *throw off a cold*. See how lemons help:

5 BASIC STEPS ADVISED BY PHYSICIANS	LEMONS HELP WITH ALL 5
1 Get plenty of rest; overcome fatigue; build resistance.	Lemons are among the richest known sources of vitamin C, which combats fatigue and fights infection.
2 Alkalinize your system.	Lemon juice with water and baking soda forms sodium citrate, an excellent alkalizer.
3 Insure regular elimination.	Lemon juice and water, with or without soda, is mildly laxative for most people.
4 Eat lightly. Take plenty of liquids, especially citrus juices.	Fresh lemon drinks are favorites.
5 Keep warm; avoid further chill. If cold persists, see your doctor.	Hot lemonade is almost universally prescribed.

GET FULL BENEFITS FROM LEMONS — FOLLOW THIS ROUTINE

At first sign of a cold drink a glass of lemon and soda. Take another every 3 or 4 hours.

To induce perspiration, take a hot lemonade when you go to bed.

Lemon and soda forms natural sodium citrate. Supplies vitamins and all other benefits of fresh lemon juice, plus an increased alkalizing effect. Consumed at once, soda does not appreciably reduce vitamin content.

To avoid colds build your resistance! Join the millions who now drink lemon and water daily. Juice of 1 lemon in glass of plain water, *first thing on arising*.



To make lemon & soda pour juice of 1 lemon in a half glass of water. Add — slowly — half teaspoon baking soda (bicarbonate). Drink as foaming quiets.

WHEN YOU TAKE COLD TAKE LEMONS  California Sunkist Lemons



ARMY NURSE PEGGY (Donna Reed) dines one night at the PTs' hideout. Her near-romance with Ryan ends when PTs head south.



RYAN'S BOAT IS BEACHED and destroyed after a successful attack on an enemy cruiser. Ryan carries wounded man ashore.



BY A MINDANAO ROADSIDE glum PT men watch the retreat of American troops. Brickley is about to fly out to Australia.



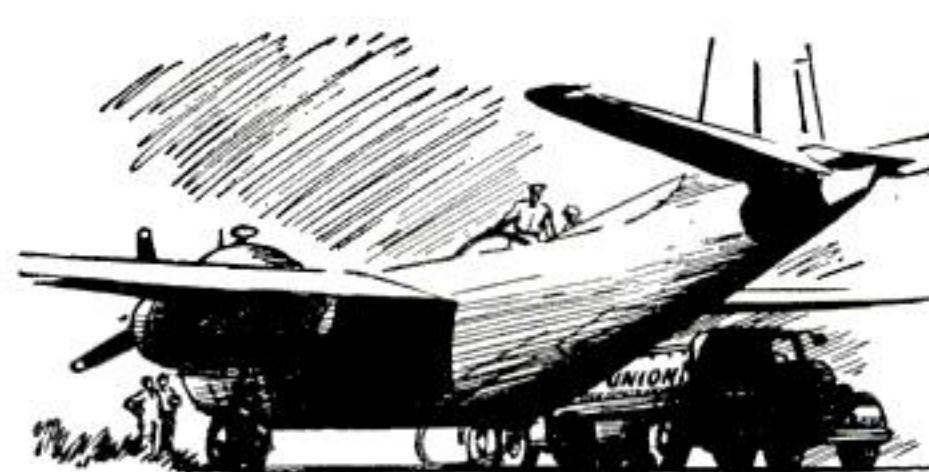
Flying Tigers fly strawberries now



1. Twelve Flying Tigers, India-China "hump" pilots and A.V.G. ground crew men came home from the war with an idea. After what they'd learned in China, they thought they could carve out a place for themselves in the air freight business—not as a regularly scheduled line but as contract haulers.



4. Today the "Flying Tiger Line" employs 40 men, 38 of them veterans. Its planes, each with a cargo capacity of 10,000 pounds, haul *anything*, from strawberries to penicillin, on a contract basis. Furthermore, they'll pick up freight *anytime, anywhere* in the U. S. and deliver it *anywhere* in the world.



5. The company uses Union Oil Aviation Products. But that doesn't seem nearly as important to us as the fact that the boys were able to do what they did. It could hardly have happened under anything but the American "system."

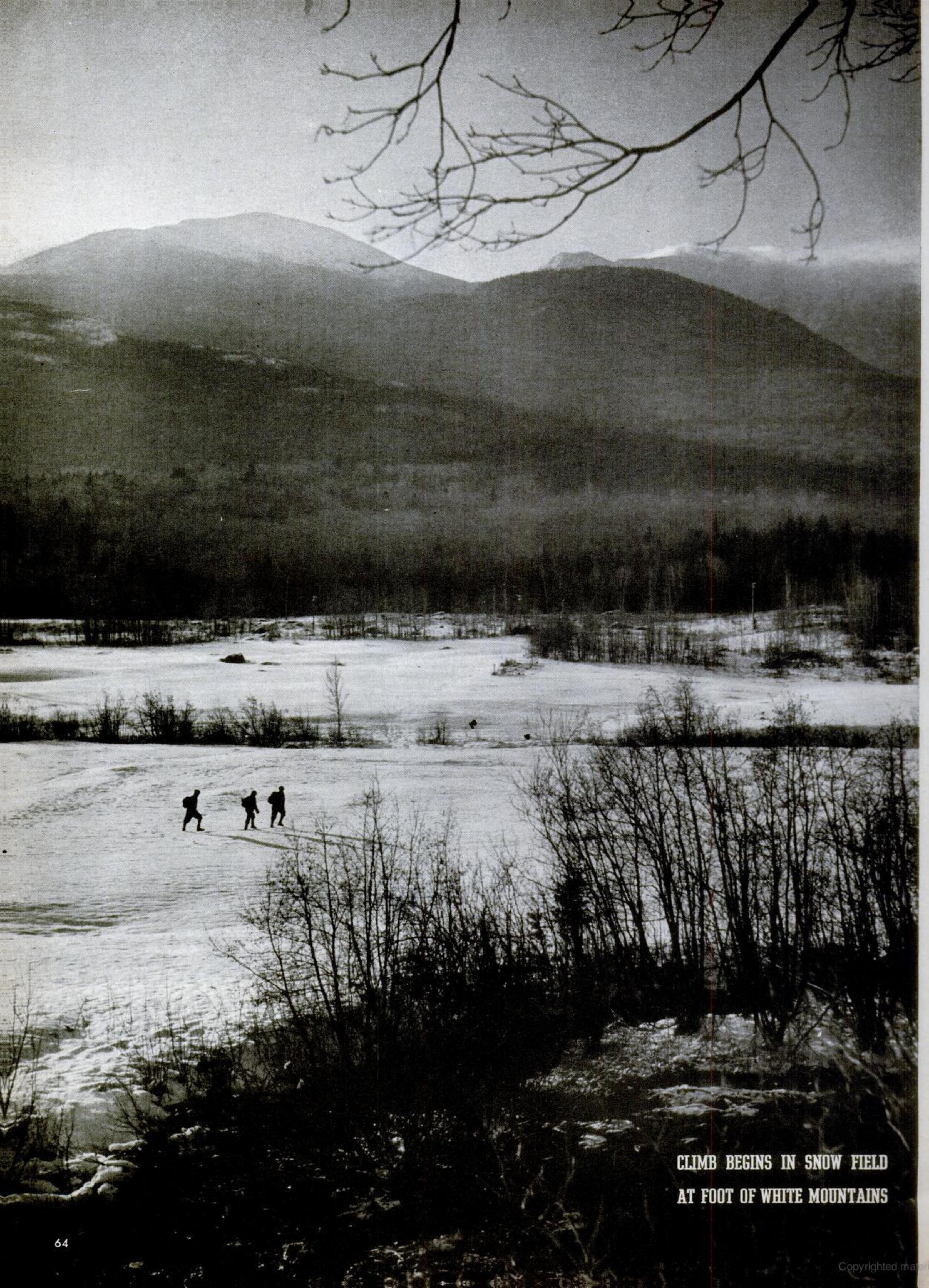


6. Without the profit incentive the businessmen would not have put up the capital. Without the hope of gaining *financial independence*, the boys certainly wouldn't have sweated out the endless problems of starting a new business. Altogether, we think it's one of the greatest things that's happened since the war.

**UNION OIL COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA**

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

AMERICA'S FIFTH FREEDOM IS FREE ENTERPRISE



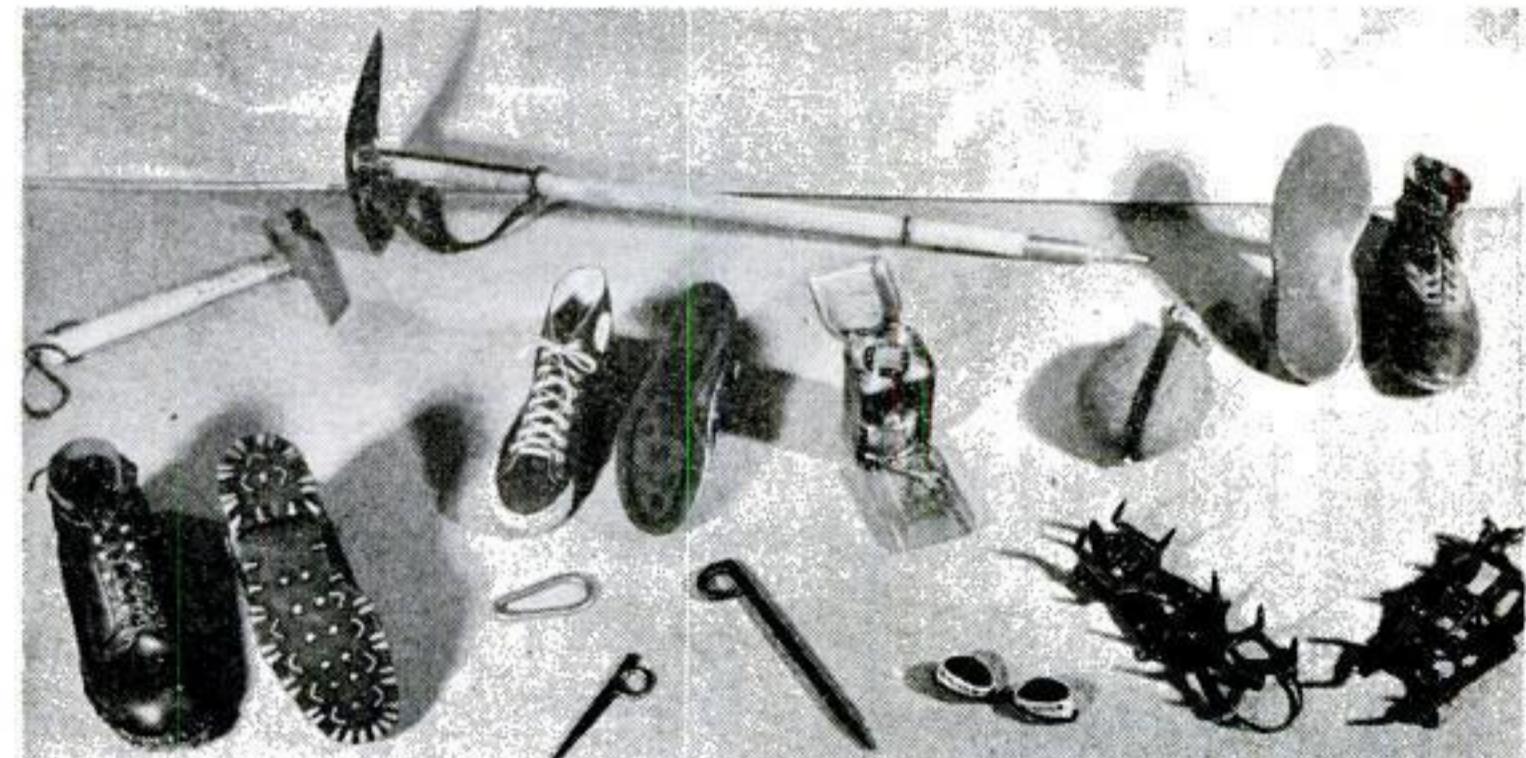
**CLIMB BEGINS IN SNOW FIELD
AT FOOT OF WHITE MOUNTAINS**

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

"THE WHITE TOWER'S" AUTHOR SHOWS HOW TO MASTER A STRENUOUS SPORT

In the year's best adventure story, *The White Tower* (J. P. Lippincott Co.; \$3), James Ramsey Ullman has introduced the strenuous and highly civilized sport of mountain climbing to some 550,000 new readers in the U.S. Author Ullman's best-selling novel tells how six strangely assorted people, temporarily stranded in a small Swiss village, feel impelled to escape from themselves and the reality of war by climbing a mountain called White Tower. The story of their perilous ascent describes the dangerous beauties of mountain climbing and the strange mystical urge which moves men to pit their lives against the implacable peaks.

As a sport, mountain climbing dates back only to the middle of the last century when hordes of vacationing English gentlemen first began to swarm all over the Swiss Alps. Today it is an international pastime indulged in by some 750,000 devotees and followed vicariously by hundreds of thousands more who love to read about famous climbers and their daring exploits. To capture some of the thrill of mountaineering and explain its techniques, LIFE went with Author Ullman on an expedition to the 6,000-foot Presidential Range in New Hampshire's White Mountains. His climbing companions were Georgia Engelhard, who has scaled some of the most difficult peaks in the Canadian Rockies, and Walter Prager, Dartmouth ski coach and former Swiss Alpine guide. In these pictures and in Mr. Ullman's story about famous men and mountains on page 70, he tells how to climb a mountain and what makes people do it.



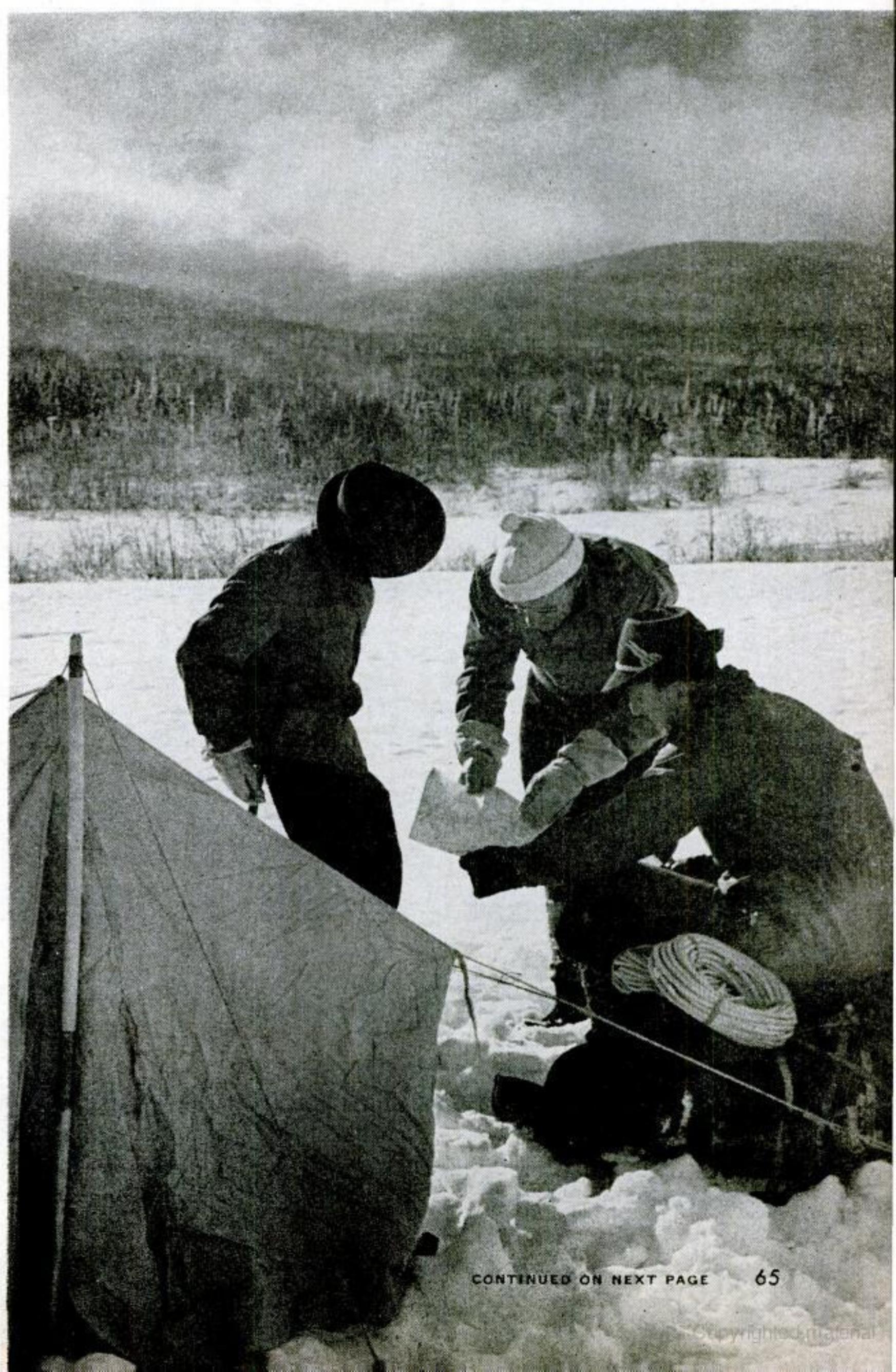
ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT for mountain climbing includes nailed boots, a hammer, ice ax, sneakers, iron spikes, portable stove, spiked shoe crampons, light Kletter shoes.

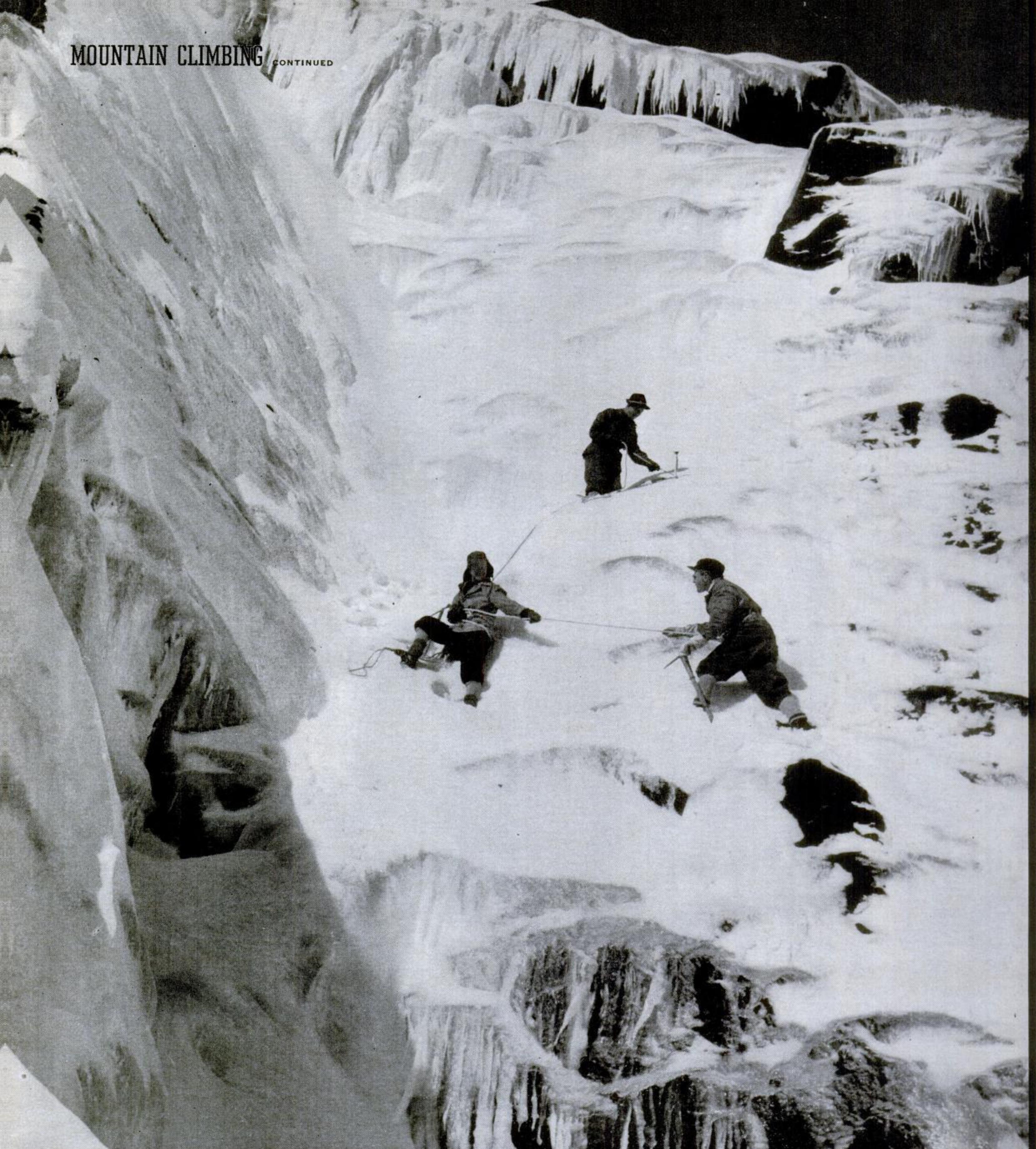


A MOUNTAINEER'S GEAR also includes (in front) rope, waterproof tent, a metal frame on which to strap supplies, (in back) rucksack, light packboard, and sleeping bag.



ULLMAN TESTS SNOW with his ice ax (above) to see if it is strong enough to help him out of a hole. Below: Ullman holds map while he discusses with Miss Engelhard and Prager which approach to Presidential Range will furnish greatest variety of climbing.





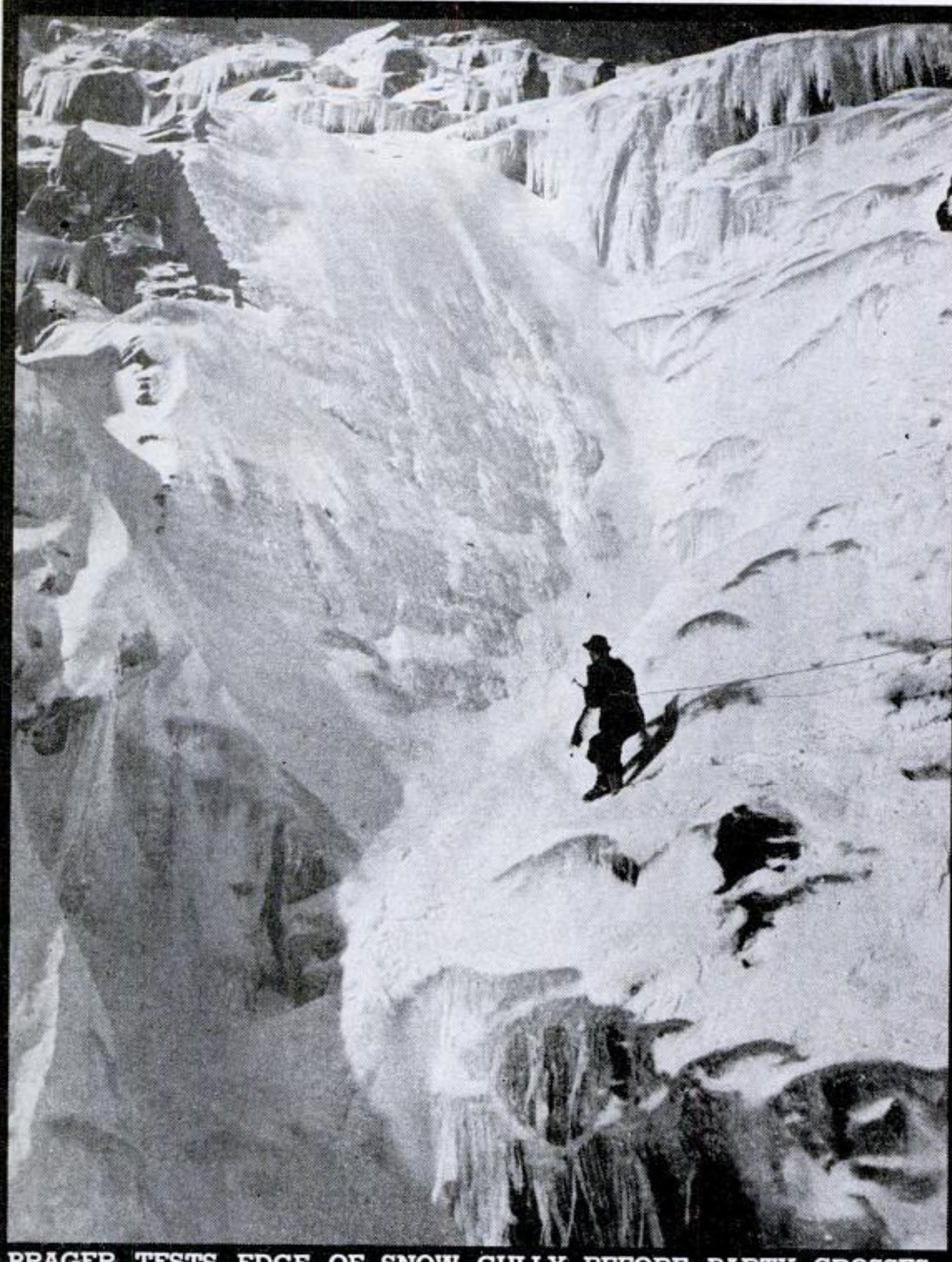
TWO-WAY ROPE BELAY OF ULLMAN (RIGHT) BY MISS ENGELHARD AND PRAGER GIVES HIM SURER FOOTING ON SLOPES OF MT. WASHINGTON

THE CLIMBERS INCH OVER SNOW AND ICE ON MT. WASHINGTON

To simulate conditions on the world's high peaks the Ullman party climbed the icy slopes of Mt. Washington in late November. These pictures of their ascent show some of the standard techniques of snow and ice climbing and the need for sound teamwork. Over difficult terrain, climbing parties should be roped together for safety's sake, preferably in threes, and only one member of a party should move at a time. In the picture above, which shows a two-way belay, Ullman (right) is the only member

of the party actually climbing. Miss Engelhard has belayed (wound) the safety rope around her waist in a body belay which supports Ullman's ascent. She in turn is supported by Prager with an ice-ax belay. If Ullman should slip and start falling toward the ice-covered gulch below, the chances are that Miss Engelhard and Prager would be able to brake his fall before it gained disastrous impetus.

On the opposite page the Ullman party demonstrates how to traverse a *coulloir* or a deep snow gully.



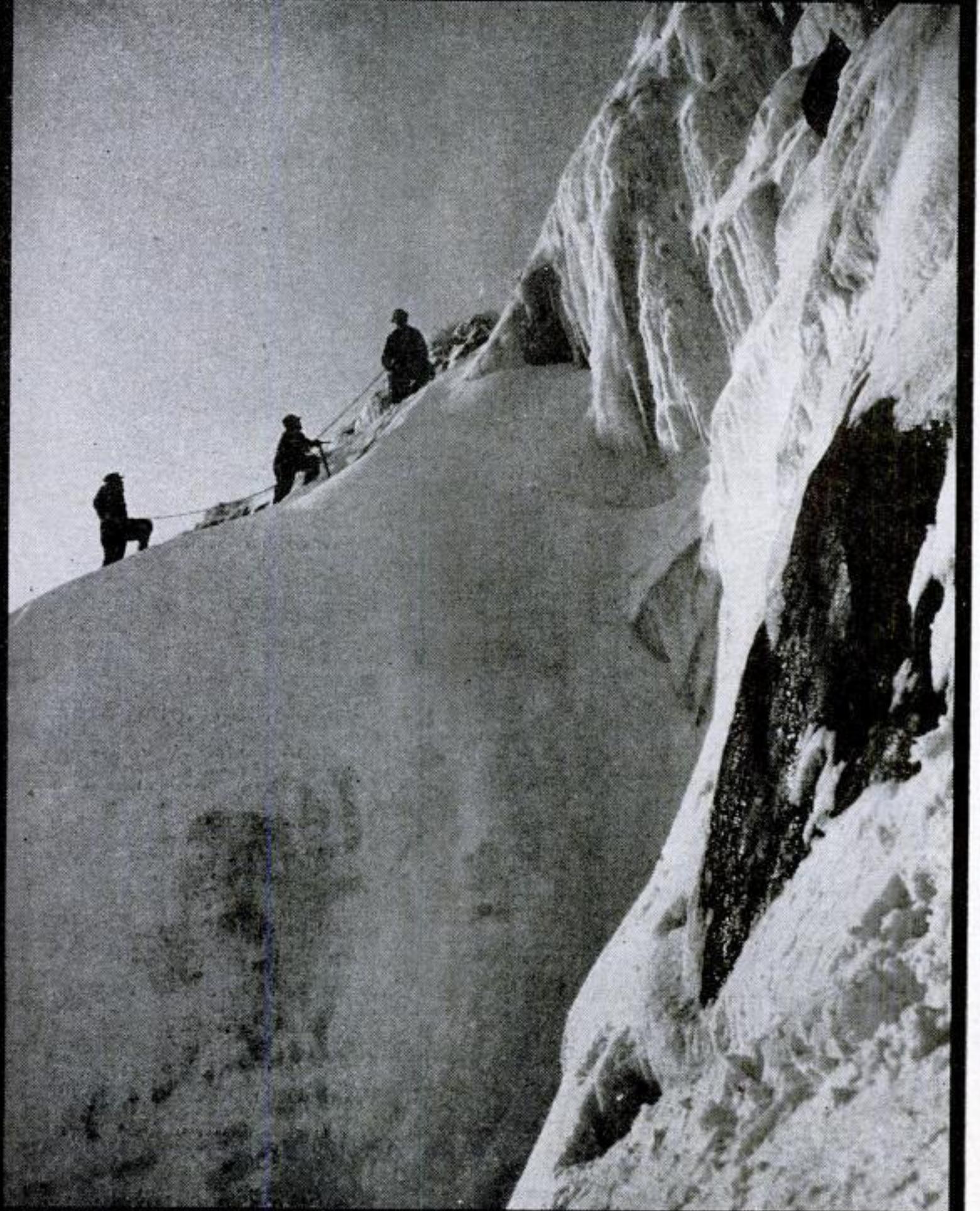
PRAGER TESTS EDGE OF SNOW GULLY BEFORE PARTY CROSSES



MISS ENGELHARD, BELAYED BY ROPES, STARTS TO JOIN PRAGER



ULLMAN ASCENDS OPPOSITE SIDE OF SNOW GULLY VIA ICE STEPS

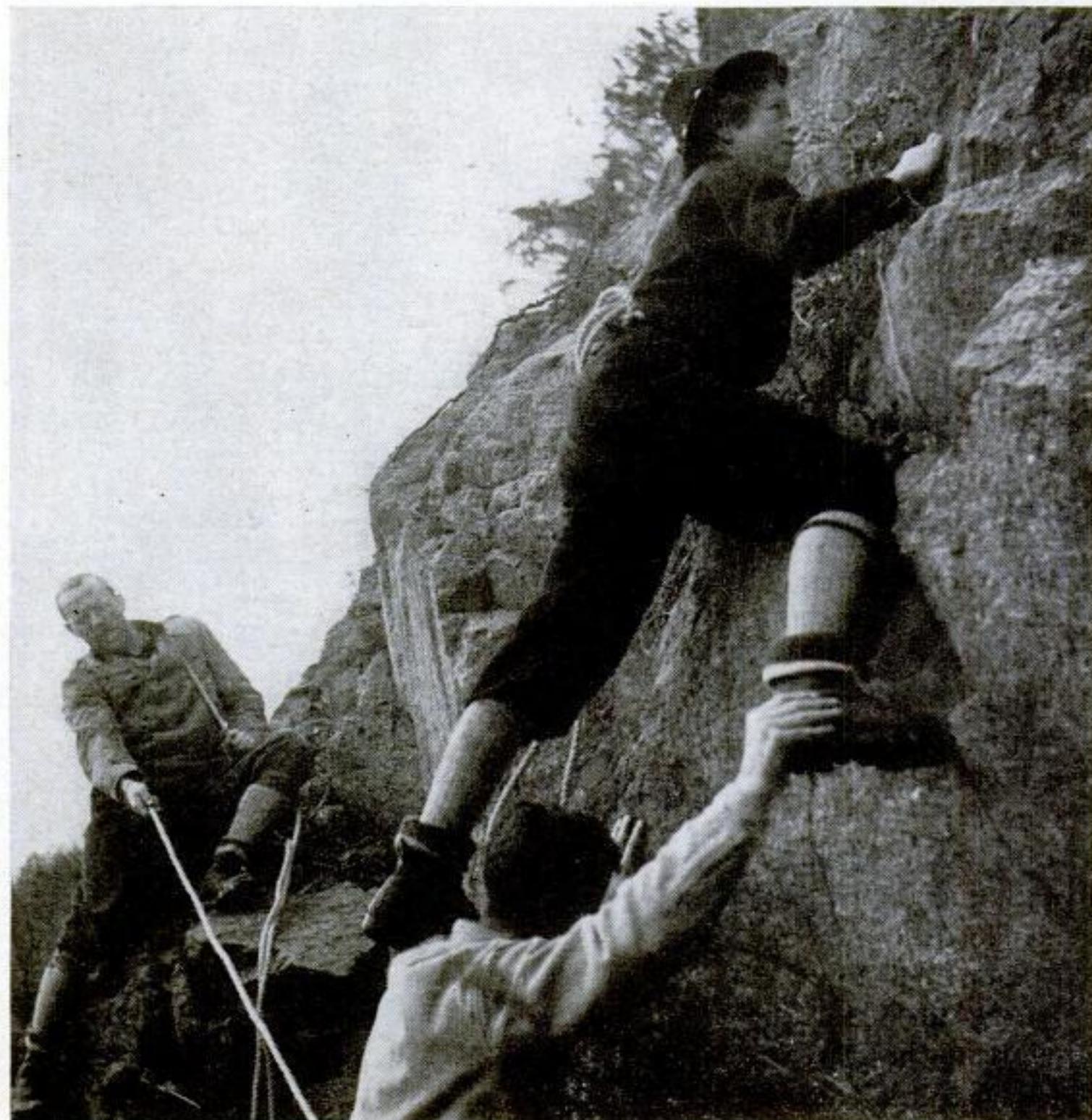


SAFELY OVER GULLY, PARTY INCHES UP THE TREACHEROUS RIDGE

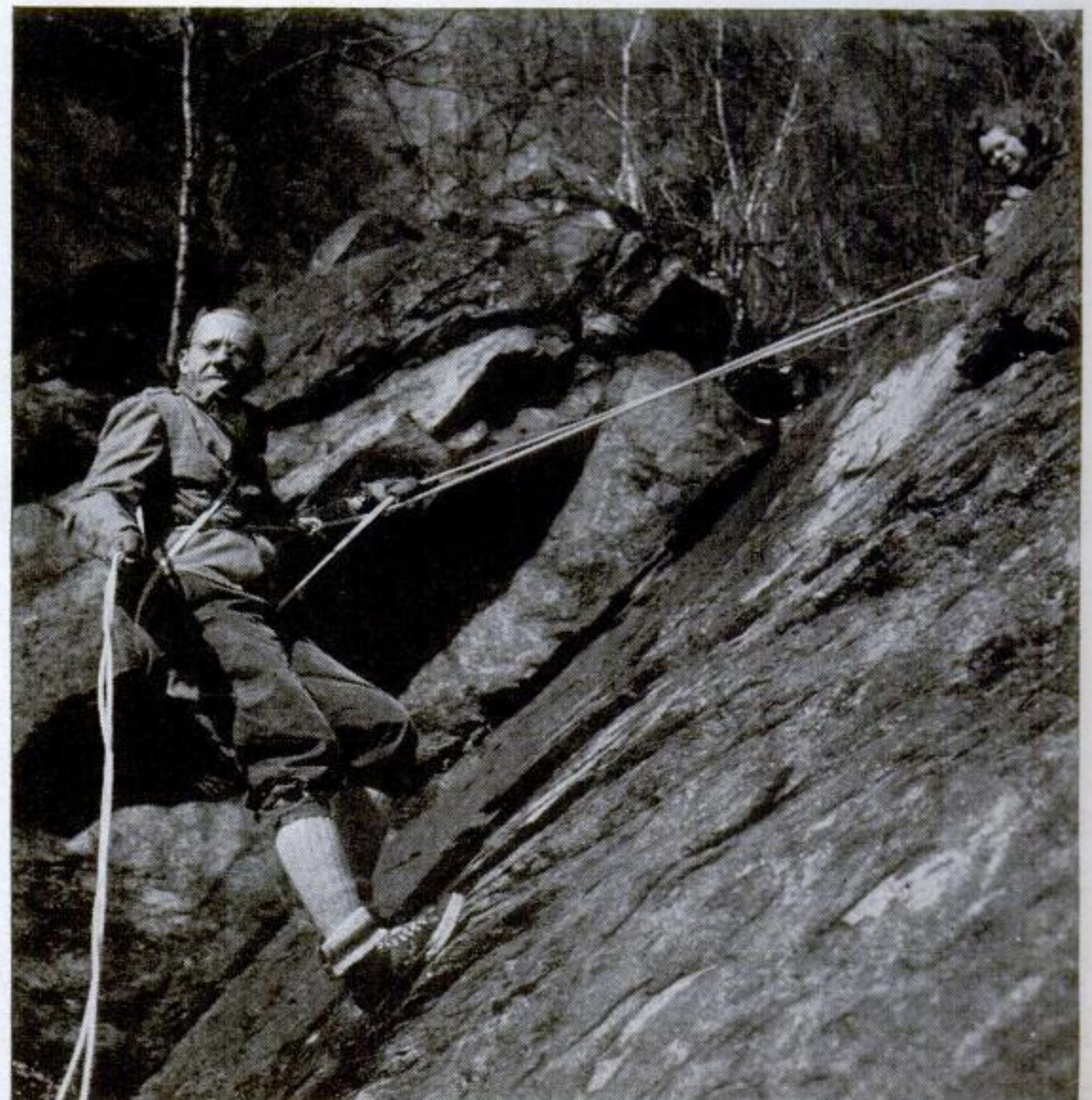


THE LEAP, as executed by Prager, is a beautiful and dangerous maneuver when employed to cross a deep crevasse. Prager's hobnailed boots give him friction at the take-off and he holds his ice ax in both hands to help maintain balance

in the air and on landing. Famous climbers have been known to leap a ten-foot crevasse, but novices had best not try anything wider than five. Climbers should always first be sure that other side is solid and not just an escarpment of unsupported snow jutting out.



THE COURTE-ÉCHELLE, or short ladder, increases climber's reach. While Miss Engelhard stands on Prager's shoulders, Ullman keeps a taut rope, by means of a shoulder belay, to Prager's waist in case of a slip.



THE RAPPEL, or roping down, is used to descend a steep pitch of rock. Here Ullman has a safety rope, held by Miss Engelhard, tied around his waist while easing himself down on another rope which is doubled around a tree.



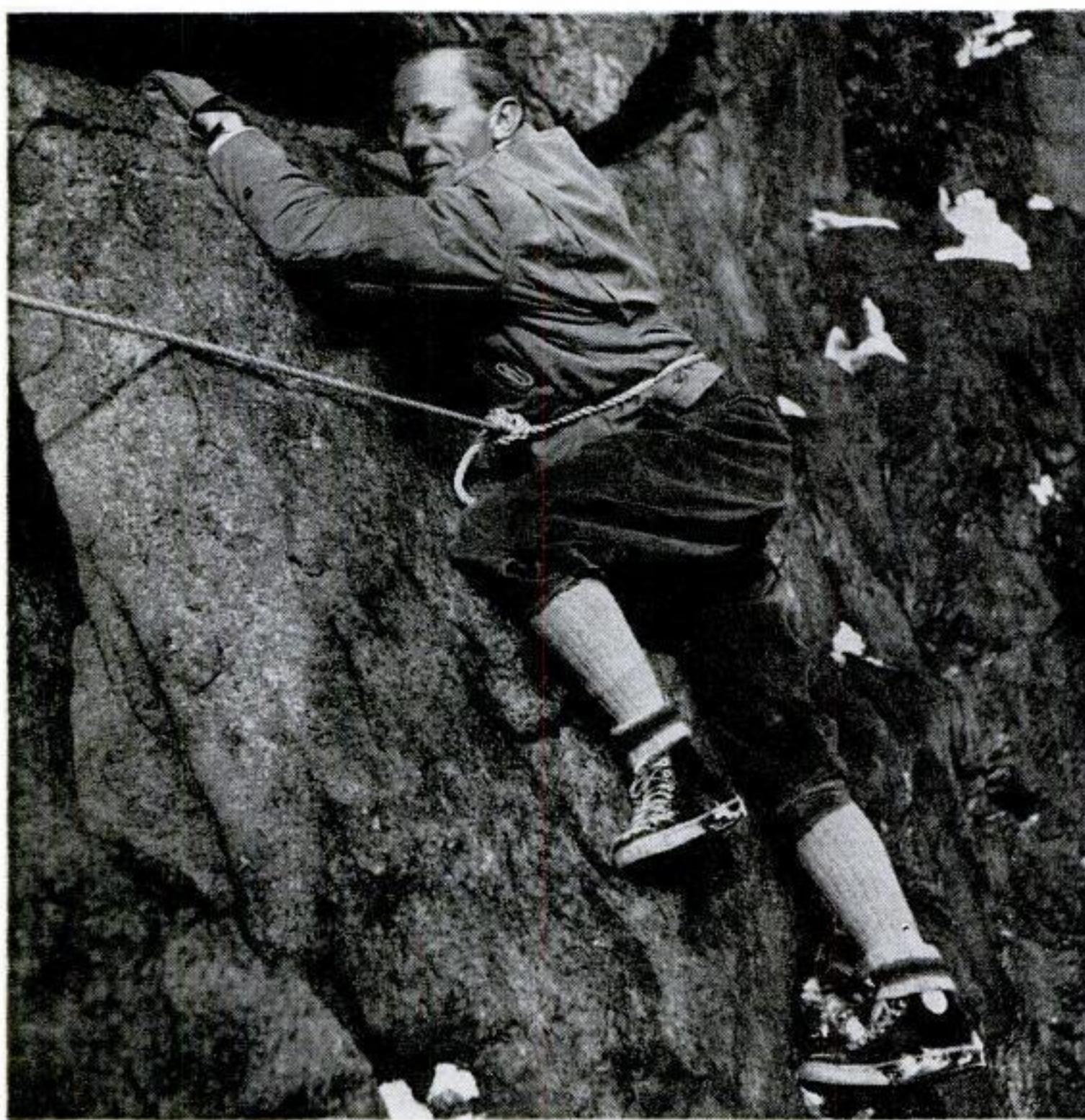
SNOW CLIMBING requires patience and skill. Up snowy and icy slopes, climbers should walk zigzag (left) to lessen the grade and the danger of spills. When heavy ice is encountered, climbers should put on their crampons, or iron

shoe spikes, and chop steps with axes (center). Glissading (right), which is just like skiing without skis, saves time on the descent. It is lots of fun but dangerous for novices if snow is ice-coated. Prager leans back on his heels and uses his ice ax both as brake and rudder.



ICE-PITON BELAY is used by Prager and Ullman to climb a slippery slope. First, Prager drives piton, or iron spike, into the solid ice wall (left). Next, he snaps an iron ring called a *karabiner* into the piton's ring and passes

his rope through the *karabiner*. After testing his tackle (center), Prager steadies Ullman's ascent up the slope with the rope, which passes through the *karabiner* and around Ullman's waist (right). Conservative British climbers consider use of piton "unsporting."



HAND TRAVERSE is used by Ullman on sheer slab where there is no purchase for his feet. Belayed by a climbing rope, Ullman must swing himself along ridge in Tarzan fashion. For this kind of climbing, sneakers are best.



A CHEVAL, or "on horseback," is only way to climb a ridge which is too narrow for upright balance. Here Ullman hunches up a ridge on horseback, while Miss Engelhard stands on solid footing behind Ullman and holds his safety rope.

MOUNTAINS AND MEN

THERE WILL ALWAYS BE CLIMBERS TO SCALE OLD BALDY AS WELL AS MT. EVEREST

by JAMES RAMSEY ULLMAN

In the early afternoon of June 8, 1924 a man stood on a crag in the freezing troposphere, 26,000 feet above the sea. On a ridge high overhead he saw two human figures, black and tiny against the sky. Less than 800 feet above them was the snow-plumed summit of the highest mountain on earth. A minute, two minutes, the watcher gazed while the climbers crept upward. Then gray mist closed in over the mountaintop, blotting them from view.

They were never seen again.

So ended the most splendid and tragic of the many attempts to conquer Everest, king of mountains. To this day no one knows whether George Leigh Mallory and Andrew Irvine reached the top before death overtook them. No one, probably, will ever know. One thing is certain: no man has ever reached the top and returned to tell the tale.

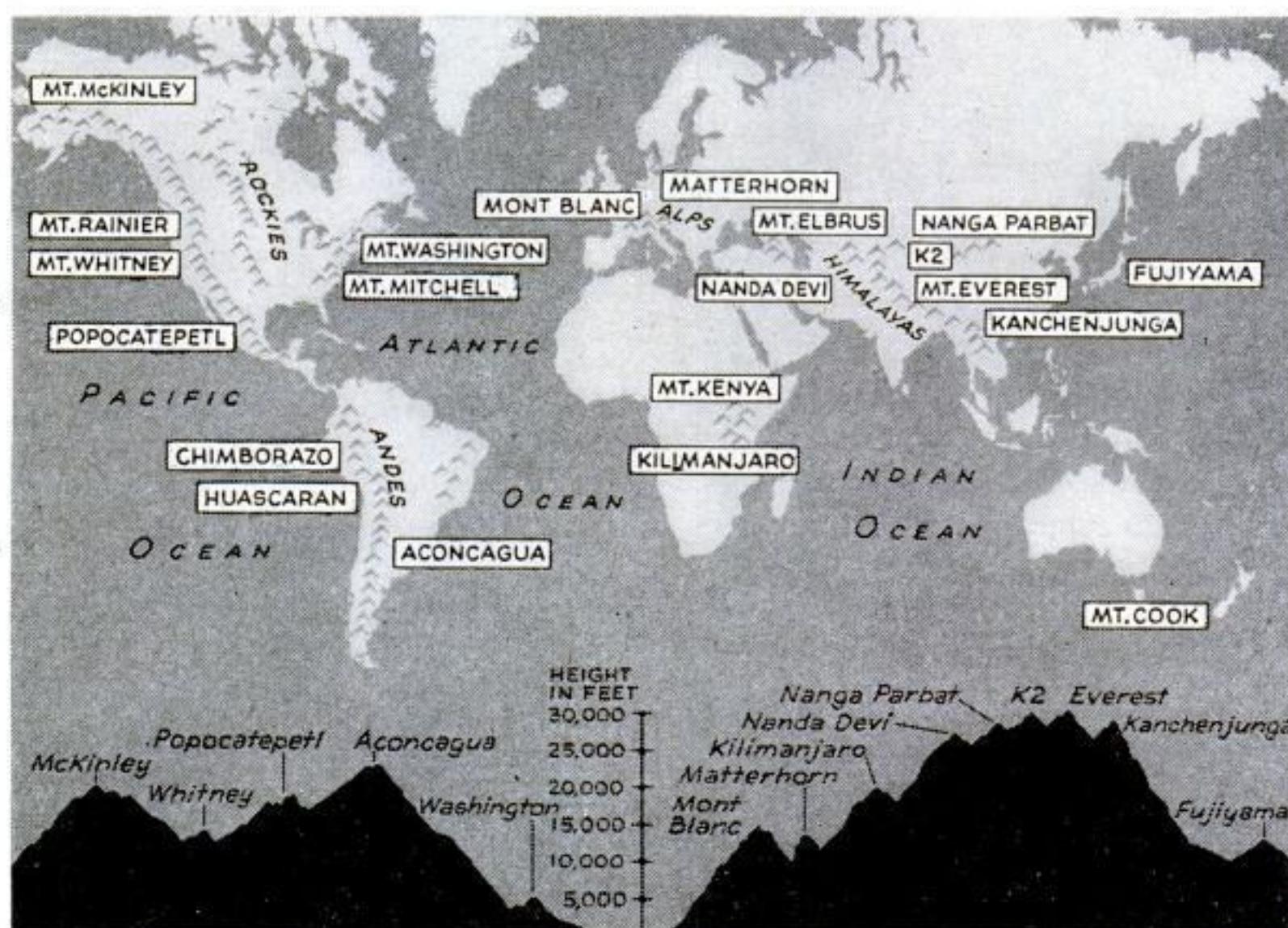
Everest is the greatest mountain and the attempts to climb it the most famous of mountaineering exploits, but they are no more the whole story of mountaineering than, say, the voyages of Columbus are the whole story of Western exploration and discovery. Everywhere in the world where there are mountains, men have set their hearts on the remote summits and their plodding feet upon the slopes.

In point of time the story of mountain climbing is a brief one. As recently as 100 years ago scarcely a great mountain anywhere on earth had been ascended or even attempted. The exploration and climbing of the world's high peaks began in the Alps in the middle years of the 19th Century. This beginning was marked by the first ascents of literally hundreds of mountains during the 1850s and culminated in 1865 in the scaling of the Matterhorn.

The "unclimbable" peak

That massive and spectacular rock fang, rising on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, had been considered the archetype of an "unclimbable" peak, and its ultimate conquest by the Englishman, Edward Whymper, is one of the world's great, tragic adventure stories. Seven times in five years Whymper pitted his skill, courage and resolution against the unclimbed giant of the Alps. On the eighth try he got to the top—only to have his great hour of triumph turn almost instantly into defeat and tragedy. On the descent the rope that bound his party together broke and it was Whymper's bitter fate to stand high on the mountain he had conquered at last and watch four of his six companions fall 4,000 feet to their deaths on the glacier below.

The Alps were only the beginning, and the



THE WORLD'S GREATEST PEAKS are gradually being conquered one by one. Still unconquered are Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.), K2 (28,250 ft.) and Kanchenjunga (28,146 ft.).

province of the mountaineer has since expanded until today it is limited only by the boundaries of the earth itself. Mt. McKinley, highest mountain in North America, was first climbed in 1913 by a party of Americans led by the famous clergyman-climber, Hudson Stuck. Aconcagua in the Andes, highest in the Western Hemisphere; Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya, the tallest peaks of Africa; the formidable summits of Uganda's fabled Mountains of the Moon; Chimborazo in Ecuador; Cook in New Zealand—all these and hundreds of other great mountains have long since known the nailed boots of conquering climbers on their summit snows.

Inevitably the ambitions of mountaineers turned to the highest and most difficult of all mountains, the Himalayas of India and Tibet. In the past 50 years these once almost-unknown ranges and peaks have been explored, surveyed, mapped and occasionally attempted; but the list of successful Himalayan ascents remains almost microscopically small. The highest mountain in the world that has been climbed to the top is Nanda Devi, a 25,660-foot snow peak in British Garhwal. But there are scores, possibly even hundreds of peaks still higher that either have never been attempted or have consistently defeated every attempt at conquest.

During the past six years, of course, there have been no Himalayan expeditions, but with the end of the war they will soon be resumed. Climbers will be heading for the ends of the earth again, planning, struggling, trying again. . . .

Why?

That, of course, is the implacable, inevitable question that every climber must forever try to answer. Every nonclimber wants to know, Why do you do it? Why do you *want* to do it? Why go up Old Baldy, Storm King, Washington, Rainier, the Matterhorn, McKinley, Aconcagua,

Nanda Devi, Everest? Climbing Old Baldy and climbing Everest are scarcely the same thing, to be sure, and yet in a strange and very fundamental way they *are* the same thing. If you understand one you understand the other. George Mallory, who was not only a great mountaineer but also a deeply serious and thoughtful man, had his own answer. "I want to climb Everest," he said, "because it is there."

To me that is still the best, as it is the briefest, of answers. The challenge either exists, or it doesn't. I have found it almost as difficult to convey the magic of mountains to nonclimbers as it would be, say, to explain music to a deaf man.

Mountaineering means many different and often opposing things to its different practitioners. For a specialized few it means ambitious expeditions and first ascents—the Himalayas, Nanda-Devi, Everest. For another comparatively small group it means an interest in technical climbing problems and the development and refinement of techniques. And for the rest of us—most of us—it means simply to visit mountains when we can and to climb them according to our opportunities and abilities, whether it be among Adirondacks or Andes, Catskills or Karakorams.

"Have we vanquished an enemy . . . ?"

The key to the mountaineering spirit is not hard to find. It can be found equally in the image of Mallory and Irvine, vanishing into the mist beneath the summit pyramid of Everest, and in the jaunty whistling of two citybound office workers, setting out from the ferry landing for a Sunday tramp in the nearby hills. It lies not so much in what men do as in what they are—in the raising of their eyes and the lifting of their hearts.

That men have climbed the Matterhorn and McKinley, Aconcagua and Nanda Devi—and that they will eventually climb Everest itself—means little. That they should want to climb them and try to climb them means everything. For it is the ultimate wisdom of the mountains that a man is never more a man than when he is striving for what is beyond his grasp and that there is no conquest worth the winning save that over his own weakness and ignorance and fear.

"Have we vanquished an enemy . . . ?"

The speaker again is Mallory, standing with his companions on the topmost crest of a great mountain and looking down at the long way up which they had come. There was only one answer, and he gave it:

"None but ourselves."

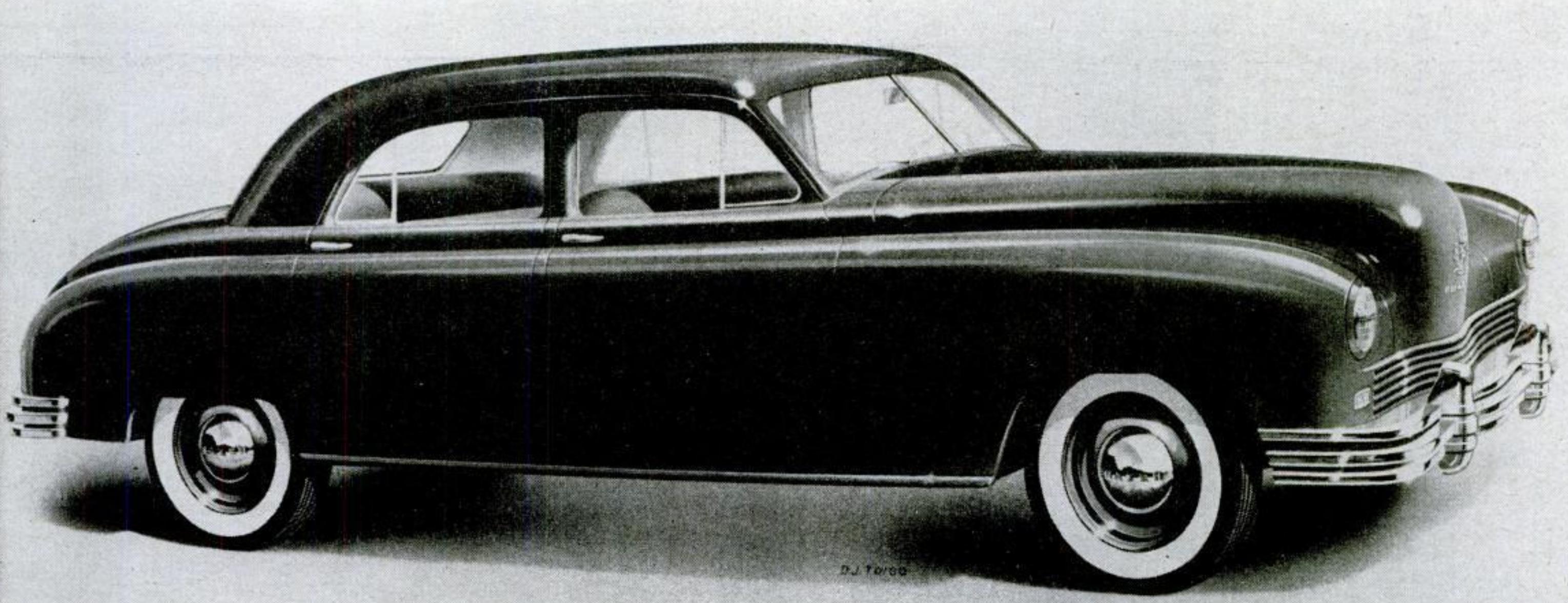


MT. EVEREST has yet to be conquered by man on foot but its snow-plumed summit has been seen from planes. This picture was taken last summer when two British planes

were flying through storm clouds over the Himalayas at 32,000 feet. Suddenly the clouds parted and the startled pilots saw, only 3,000 yards away, the icy top of the great peak.



JOE FRAZER LEANS AGAINST THE
DESK IN HIS WILLOW RUN OFFICE



1946 KAISER AND FRAZER CARS will look like this engineering drawing. There is nothing radical in the design. The main feature of design is the clean body line, unbroken by jutting mudguards. The door handles have a trigger arrangement which opens the door by squeezing. The cars have a wide-view windshield, wider-than-average seats.

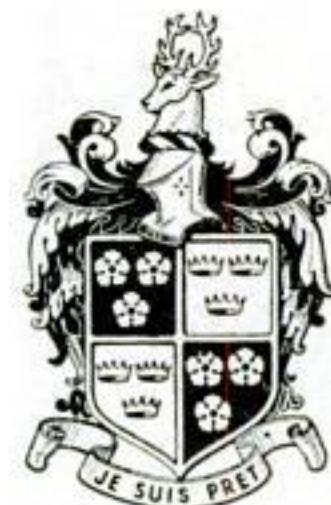


KAISER EMBLEM

KAISER-FRAZER

A SHIPBUILDER AND A SALESMAN CHALLENGE THE AUTO-INDUSTRY WITH NEW CARS

by WILLIAM CHAPMAN WHITE



FRAZER EMBLEM

Early in February the new Kaiser-Frazer firm with its Siamese twin, Graham-Paige, will show its first new automobiles, the Frazer and the Kaiser. Detroiters who know the automobile business are prepared to see the same sort of struggle as in 1924 when Walter P. Chrysler challenged the established automobile manufacturers with his new Chrysler Corporation.

The Frazer car will cost between \$1,200 and \$1,500. Its new features are its body styling, greater windshield visibility, its seat width and placement, and a conventional motor featuring some heavier parts and greater power. The Kaiser car will cost, they hope, about \$1,000. It will have a broad body similar to the Frazer with the same lines, but it will have a front-wheel drive and will weigh 500 pounds less than the Frazer. The Frazer six-cylinder motor turns out more than 100 horsepower; the Kaiser somewhat less. The Frazer has a wheel base of 123½ inches, the Kaiser 117 inches, but the over-all length in each case is less than in other cars with similar wheel-base length.

It is hoped that mass production will start in the next few months and that 750 of each of the two cars will be coming off the lines daily by next summer, for a total of 300,000 cars in the first 12 months of production. The Kaiser will compete with the Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth, the Frazer with the Oldsmobile, Buick, Chrysler, Dodge and Mercury.

The three gigantic automobile companies of America—Ford, General Motors and Chrysler—have combined assets of more than three and a half billion dollars. Against them the Kaiser-Frazer group has 20-odd millions in ready assets, some machinery from Graham-Paige and a mill that can make new machine tools. It has a five-year lease on Willow Run where airplanes have been built but never an automobile. Kaiser-Frazer will make their own bodies; everything else will be bought from standard-equipment firms and, except for the specially designed motors and the Kaiser front-wheel drive, can be found on other automobiles. The Kaiser-Frazer Company is headed by Henry J. Kaiser, known in America since the war for almost everything except automobiles, and by Joseph Washington Frazer, known primarily in automobile circles.

The cost of chips in the motors game is high. A set of body dies can cost \$3,000,000. A series of drop presses for stamping out side panels and turret tops of sedans costs \$615,000. Many people in Detroit and New

York do not give the new company much chance of success. Their comments are pointed, and all in the same direction:

"Frazer never made a car in his life. All he did was sell them."

"Kaiser hasn't found out yet that automobiles don't have bows, sterns and rudders."

"Maybe Frazer can hire some engineers who'll build a car, but who the hell's going to sell it?"

"Maybe anybody can sell cars in the next year, but who the hell have they got to make the car?"

"You can't make bodies without heavy presses and where can Frazer or his miracle man buy those these days? Only from big companies."

"It's a stock-selling proposition. Henry Kaiser ought to be ashamed of himself."

"They got the wrong name for the outfit—they ought to call it Barnum & Bailey."

"What are they going to name their new car, the Willit Run?"

The motives behind these comments are not all unselfish or lofty. A new and successful automobile company could upset the equilibrium of the powerful but conservative business of automobile-making and challenge its apparent inability to utilize recent discoveries.

Willow Run is now being reconverted. Ford has moved out what belonged to him and the government has removed its tools to the Surplus Property warehouses. Dies for the new Frazer and Kaiser bodies were ordered long ago. Substantial orders were placed for steel, motors and all other parts. Ads were written and plans set for elaborate city-to-city unveilings early in the year. Henry Kaiser came every now and then from the Coast to see how things were going. In a large office, available to anyone on the floor, was Joe Frazer, the real driver of the organization.

No one around Kaiser-Frazer denies that they are in for a fight, but four things convince them that the wisecracks and the criticism in Detroit are wrong: the merits of the cars; the timing of their appearance at this unique and hungry moment in the automobile business; the nationwide publicity about the miracles of Henry Kaiser, and, finally, the past record of Frazer.

Virtually every man in the automobile business, from janitor and grease monkey up, has dreamed of seeing his own car built just as he wants it, with his own name on its shiny metal. That is the Great Detroit Dream. With



You'll love its daisy-fresh taste!

Here at last is a *ready-to-serve* Dry Martini with *fresh-from-the-shaker* flavor! And—praise be! —one that *stays* daisy-fresh in the bottle right down to the last drink you pour! Always keep this Hiram Walker miracle on hand... and you'll always be ready to serve that "unexpected guest" a Dry Martini that's *really fresh*!

Hiram Walker's dry martini

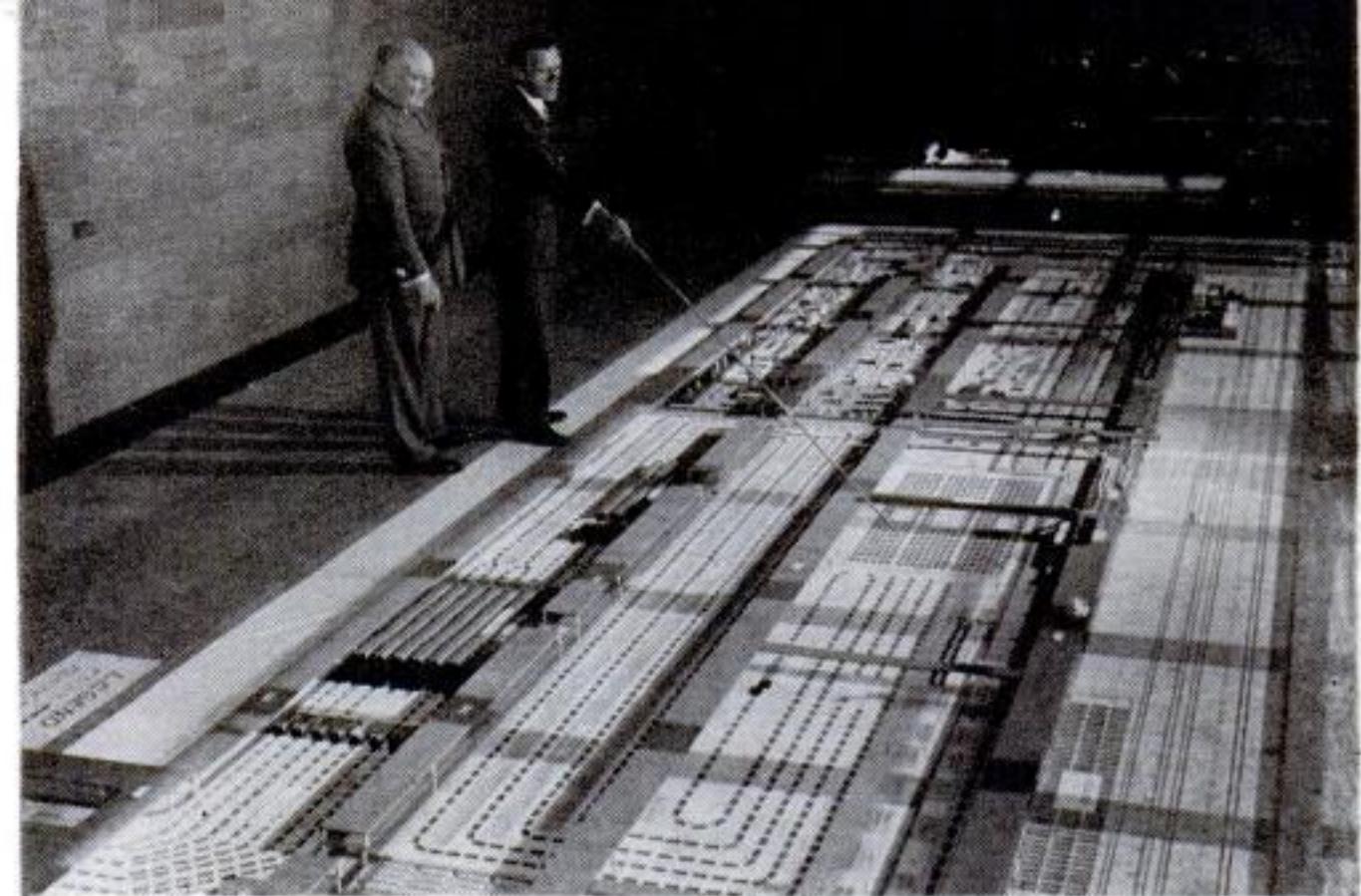
The ready-to-serve
Martini that always
tastes FRESH!

just ice and serve...

Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill.



66 proof



MODEL OF WILLOW RUN is explained to Frazer (left) by Charles Langlo, layout engineer. The railroad tracks (right) run entire length of the building.

KAISER-FRAZER CONTINUED

Frazer the dream goes back to a boyhood in a well-to-do family in Nashville, where he drew pictures of automobiles in his brother's automobile agency instead of doing his homework.

For Joe Frazer, starting at scratch with the automobile business is not new; this is the third time he has done it. He started with Chrysler in 1924 when Chrysler, with a capital of about \$4,000,000, took over Maxwell. Frazer eventually became general sales manager of the Chrysler Corporation and then vice president of the Chrysler Sales Corporation. When Frazer left Chrysler in 1939, Chrysler was one of the Big Three, with an annual business of \$550,000,000. Frazer then went to Willys-Overland as president when Willys was at its lowest, with a yearly business of \$9,000,000 and 1,100 employees. When he resigned in September 1943, Willys had 14,000 employees and a business of \$170,000,000. (It went to its high of \$212,000,000 in 1944.) The rise in Willys was due to the flood of war orders and, particularly, to the jeep. Frazer had little to do with the origin or the first work on the jeep, but it was perfected at Willys and it was Frazer who hired publicity agents and made the country jeep-conscious. He did it so well that "jeep" and "Willys" were synonymous and the fact that Ford probably made more jeeps than Willys is completely forgotten.

Frazer is 53. He has the build and energy of a plunging fullback, the freedom of speech of an impassioned coach at half-time. He can slip effortlessly into the rackete profanity of a production boss. He glows with a lusty and ruddy charm that pulls men from jobs in the big motor companies to follow him to the empty spaces and mammoth hopes of Willow Run.

He has always been well-to-do and has earned large salaries ever since joining Chrysler. At Kaiser-Frazer and Graham-Paige his salary is \$82,500. His home in Grosse Point is not lavish compared to other millionaire homes in that suburb. He has had the hobbies of a wealthy man: ranching in Arizona and a farm in Ohio where he raised walking horses. Except for a place on the board of directors of the Plaza Hotel in New York City, he has few business interests beyond automobiles.

Mechanic's helper to magnate

His mother's family is descended from George Washington's uncle. He has another unique social distinction: Detroit's society editors always remember that he is the only Detroit auto magnate to have a home in Newport. But he is as much at home with a group of convivial factory foremen as with the Astors.

After a Nashville boyhood Frazer went to Yale for a while, then headed for Detroit. He got a job as mechanic's helper at 16¢ an hour and later went to the Packard factory school as a teacher. He did not stay long; selling automobiles was more attractive and a job at the Packard agency in New York was open.

From 1914 on Frazer has been selling, financing and promoting automobiles, going from Packard to General Motors Export, then to Pierce-Arrow for a year, then to Chrysler. After 15 years in sales and promotion with Chrysler he left to go to Willys, taking along with him some of Chrysler's best people. Frazer always quotes as his favorite epigram: "Security is but an illusion, repose is not the destiny of man." That may explain why he left Chrysler for a company that was in serious trouble. He said, "I was with



WILLOW RUN PLANT is explored by Frazer (right). The floor is being prepared for main machinery. Small assemblies will be on the mezzanine at right.

Chrysler when he went . . . to the forefront of volume production. Now in Willys I see an opportunity to repeat the performance for myself." That opportunity did not come, but numerous problems did. One week Willys was short of cash for the payroll. Frazer took 85 cars to Minneapolis, saw that they got sold and took the cash back. Another time, in the first days of the jeep, Frazer wanted to talk to Jesse Jones, whom he did not know. Without an appointment he went to Washington and spent the day sitting in Jones's office. Jones appeared at 7 in the evening, saying he was too busy to see anyone.

"Mistah Jones," Frazer said, remembering Jones's background, "one Tennessee boy just can't do that to another Tennessee boy." That introduction began a warm and useful friendship.

At Willys during the war Frazer still thought of building his own car; his ideas on postwar plans disagreed with those of Ward Canaday, chairman of Willys, and Frazer resigned in 1943. For the first time in 30 years he was out of the automobile business. Somewhere ahead lay the end of the war and a bright future for an industry that had produced no private cars for years. When that time came every manufacturer, old or new, could sell all the cars he could produce with a minimum of ballyhoo and advertising. Anyone who brought out a new and good car could sell it without having to face the competition of normal times, without needing millions for publicity just to crack into the usually limited market.

All this was obvious to Frazer, too, but he was not in the business. He needed capital, a plant, a car and an organization. In January 1944, Frazer was asked to help with a heavy-machine plant, the Warren City, Ohio Tank and Boiler Company which was making landing barges and other items for the Navy and was having production troubles. For Frazer, Warren City seemed a side step from any direct path back to automobiles, but it was one of the best steps he ever took.

With some friends he organized the Warren City Manufacturing Company, putting in just \$500, the smallest amount for which a company can be incorporated in Ohio. This company took a loan from the RFC and with it acquired all the assets of the tank and boiler company. With the usual fine engineering help that he always attracts, Frazer straightened out the production problems and began to cut down the government loans.

\$500 turned into \$1,800,000

Meanwhile he continued to seek a way back into the automobile business. Suddenly, after six months at Warren City, he found it. The Graham-Paige Company was busy and prosperous with war contracts but had no shining prewar records or postwar plans. And Joseph B. Graham, chief stockholder of Graham-Paige, was willing to make a deal.

Frazer and his associates bought 530,000 shares of Graham-Paige common stock. Graham-Paige acquired the 500 shares of Warren City in exchange for 150,000 shares of its own stock. Frazer became chairman of Graham-Paige and his group's \$500 investment was worth \$300,000 on paper. News of Frazer's plans pushed Graham-Paige stock up from 2 to 12, boosting the interest of the Frazer associates to \$1,800,000 and arousing envy and admiration in Wall Street.

Thanks to Warren City, Frazer now had a considerable fortune and he had his postwar automobile plant, the Graham-Paige

Gums bleed even a TINY bit? then you may have GINGIVITIS



4 OUT OF 5 May Get It. One Of The Most Common Enemies Of Handsome Teeth and Firm Gums!

Don't laugh off gums that bleed *even a tiny bit*. Tender, bleeding gums may be some of the first signs of Gingivitis—a common gum inflammation—which neglected—often leads to the shrinking gums and loosening teeth of Pyorrhea, which only your dentist can help. See him every three months.

Then at home one of the best ways to help guard against Gingivitis is to massage your gums twice daily with Forhan's Toothpaste.

Help Gums Be Firmer—Teeth Naturally Sparkling

Forhan's—the remarkable formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan—is made especially for BOTH massaging gums to be firmer—more able to ward off infection—and for polishing teeth to their natural lustre and sparkle.

Forhan's also helps remove acid film that so often starts tooth decay. Your whole family will enjoy Forhan's—its tangy, refreshing taste—its many benefits. At all department, drug and 10¢ stores.

Clinical Investigation Showed
95% GINGIVITIS CASES improved in 30 days
after massaging gums and
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No Wonder It's Been Used and Recommended
By So Many Dentists For Over 30 Years!

NO HARSH ABRASIVES IN FORHAN'S!

use **Forhan's**
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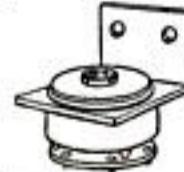
So you can have a BETTER radio

All you do is turn the dial. Your new radio gives you music, entertainment, news—clear as a bell. Behind the dial is a miracle of modern mechanism at work, including many different parts, gadgets, and assemblies made by United-Carr and its associated companies. The modern shock-proof mounting as illustrated below is but one of our many new parts created for the radio industry.

During the war, United-Carr research played an important part in producing vital equipment for the Services. Now this research is again devoted to helping manufacturers bring you better things for more gracious living.

United-Carr Fastener Corp., Cambridge 42, Mass.

Shock-proof mounting by the Ucinite Company, Division of United-Carr Fastener Corp.



DOT
FASTENERS
IF IT NEEDS A FASTENER
LOOK TO UNITED-CARR

KAISER-FRAZER CONTINUED

establishment in Detroit. As chairman of Graham-Paige, Frazer immediately set engineers to work on improving the conventional gasoline motor, offering them a few suggestions of his own. For body design he hired Howard Darrin, whose smart custom-built jobs have been popular with Hollywood actresses and European royalty.

In the late spring of 1945, after V-E Day, Frazer set out to hunt more backing for an expanded Graham-Paige Company. Just as immaculately dressed and enthusiastic as when he sold a Packard to a Russian grand duke in 1913, Frazer went to Washington, Cleveland, New York. He got advice but no capital. He headed west, hoping to make a deal with one of the big California airplane manufacturers. Nothing happened. Then he stopped in to see A. P. Giannini of the Bank of America. Giannini arranged for Frazer to meet Henry Kaiser the next day.

It was love at first sight. In two days plans for the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation were drawn up. Graham-Paige was to put in \$2,500,000, the same amount as Kaiser. Graham-Paige and Kaiser-Frazer would exist side by side; it was uneconomic to exchange stock and combine the two. Both companies would operate under one roof and use the same manufacturing, distributing, selling and servicing operations insofar as possible. Graham-Paige would make the Frazer car and agricultural machinery and Kaiser-Frazer would not share in the profits from these lines. Kaiser-Frazer would begin by making only one product, the Kaiser car. Frazer would be president of the new company; Kaiser would be chairman.

By mid-September arrangements for using Willow Run were complete and plans were set to issue 1,700,000 shares of stock at 10. In registering plans with the SEC, Kaiser learned it would take ten days to complete formalities. He said, "I built ships in five days. Can't you push the papers through in the same time?" They were pushed. On Sept. 25 the securities were offered the public and were oversubscribed six and a half times. At last Frazer had plant, car, staff, capital and an incredibly valuable partner in Kaiser.

From keels to wheels

Kaiser is probably the only man in the world who owns a plaster-of-Paris automobile that runs—one of 11 various automobile models he has made during the past four years. During that time he has thoroughly explored all avenues into the motors business, partly because big projects attract him, partly because he wanted to bring new heavy industry to the West Coast, partly because he hoped he could use his wartime steel and magnesium in a profitable peacetime industry.

Kaiser had had an argument with Frazer in the newspapers in 1942 over a suggestion that Detroit automobile men plan and announce their postwar models and take war bonds in advance payment. Frazer replied to that, "Kaiser has done a great job as a shipbuilder, but I think his challenge to automobile men is as half-baked as some of his other statements."

The two men, however, had never met although Kaiser was in the east last spring, doing exactly what Frazer was doing, trying to get a start making automobiles. Kaiser felt he could make engines and other parts on the West Coast, but bodies were a problem. He went to the body companies around Detroit and a tempered welcome quickly chilled to a freeze. He returned to the West Coast convinced that Detroit did not want him in the automobile business. Kaiser was drawing up plans for a small car when the historic meeting with Frazer took place.

Today Kaiser is where he wanted to be, in the automobile business. A Kaiser-Frazer assembly plant will be set up on the West Coast, but it may be cheaper to fabricate assemblies in Detroit. Kaiser is interested, too, in various household appliances, including a dishwashing machine and a vacuum cleaner. Now he has a partner who understands selling consumers' goods, something which Kaiser, dealing in dams, roads and ships, has never had to do.

From Kaiser, Frazer gets the name of a nationally known figure in whom many people have great faith. According to acidulous Detroit critics, Kaiser's name brought Frazer immediate profit; without his name and his help Frazer might not have secured Willow Run. As soon as the idea was proposed Kaiser called friends in Washington—but, his friends say, what of it? No one else wanted Willow Run anyway.

Kaiser and Frazer are very much alike in personality. Both are high-powered, heavy-weight executives, each accustomed to having his own way. No sooner was their partnership announced than rumors of clashes spread, and Detroiters are waiting to see what happens should there be an important difference of opinion.

Kaiser's record drew dealers

Mail has poured into Willow Run ever since the first public announcement of Kaiser's entry into the automobile business. More than 9,000 people wrote in for dealerships, some of them offering to give up their franchises in established cars. Other letters show the effect of Kaiser's war record. One man wrote, "One of your ships brought my boy home so I'm going to wait for one of your cars." Another said, "Glad you're going after the big companies the same way you built ships."

On the first day that Kaiser-Frazer were in Willow Run they managed to get one telephone connected by late afternoon. A man in the deep South phoned, insisting that he be allowed to talk to Kaiser. "I just want to tell him I got my patents today on my new tractor from up in Washington." He was told that Kaiser was not there and, in any case, would not be interested in a new tractor. He answered, with deep disappointment, "Now, that's just a real shame, mister, because I know if I could just talk to Mr. Kaiser personally he'd have my tractor on the production line by tomorrow morning."

From a labor point of view Kaiser is a good boss. His critics say, "Sure, it was easy to coddle labor when you could do it on a cost-plus basis and charge the whole thing to government." His good labor record, however, antedates his war work. Last week there was a report that negotiations between Kaiser-Frazer and the U.A.W. would include some "novel" proposals. Kaiser is known to be in favor of an annual-wage scheme. He has had wide publicity on his health schemes and housing plans and they may be tried out at Willow Run. About 12,000 workers hope so, for they have already applied for the 8,000 to 11,000 jobs Kaiser-Frazer hope to create.

Kaiser has assigned one of his best men, Clay Bedford, to study automobile manufacture. Bedford was in charge of the largest Kaiser shipyards and of the building of Grand Coulee. Kaiser's two sons, Henry and Edgar, are top executives of Kaiser-Frazer.

Willow Run is leased for five years. The plant has the finest and cleanest facilities for labor of any plant in Detroit, with stainless-steel cafeterias, a hospital, a church and plenty of land 'round about for any mass-produced low-cost housing.

There has been much discussion, however, about



Climate

IN A CAGE

Climate will soon be "caged" at a remarkable Shell Agricultural Laboratory—"tailored to order" in special rooms. Food, in more abundant supply, is its object.

Shell Research explores hidden worlds—searches inside petroleum molecules for materials to enrich the soil, destroy pests, lighten farm labor... to bring the farmer a better return, and the rest of us more and better food.

Highly successful, Shell's program now expands to even greater importance with the opening, in January, of the Shell Agricultural Laboratory. It will be a research institution in which the scientific apparatus of petroleum research will be located on a 142-acre farm. Here, new methods of soil enrichment and soil fumigation will be scientifically checked against results and costs... pests will be grown to find how best to kill them... a steady flow of new chemical compounds from Shell's research laboratories will be tested for their possible benefits to agriculture.

Shell's farm was chosen for soil, water, climate by a committee of leading agricultural scientists. It represents a good "sample" of North American soil and weather. And where the natural weather falls short, man steps in. Supplementing the outdoor farm will be a series of indoor "test tube" farms, where weather is "caged"—humidity and temperature controlled.

During testing, as Shell scientists wish, one room may represent a Florida orange grove, another a Canadian wheat field, and a third a New Jersey strawberry patch...

* * *

The new Shell Agricultural Laboratory is a logical extension of other Shell Research achievements benefiting the farmer. Vast quantities of Shell NH₃ have been produced from petroleum to enrich the soil with nitrogen... D-D to fumigate the soil and control nematodes... insect sprays to protect plants above ground... a rust preventive to safeguard farm tools and machinery... as well as finer fuels and lubricants for farm machines.

And the new Agricultural Laboratory carries Shell's program a step further. From its "climate in a cage," from all its other research for the farmer, will come more and better food.

Look to Shell Research for finer gasoline and motor oil... Shell's wartime leadership in petroleum research and technology is your assurance of the finest fuels and lubricants ever sold by your Shell Dealer. He is ready to serve you.



*Horizons widen
through
Shell Research*

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Incorporated

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Mission to Europe...

EUROPE, in the 1880's, was the wine-growing center of the world. So it was to the great vineyards of that region, in those early days, that *Italian Swiss Colony* sent an expert viticulturist... to select choice cuttings for the Colony's new plantings in distant California.

Set out on sunny hillsides at Asti, these cuttings flourished. In a few years they were yielding superb wines... wines which were destined to win repeated awards in Europe's own expositions.

Today the rich heritage to this distinguished past is yours to enjoy... in the Colony's famous table wines. Gold Medal Label California Burgundy, for example. Notice particularly its rich red color, fragrant bouquet and full-bodied flavor. You'll find it the perfect complement to your roast or steak.

Enjoy, too, Italian Swiss Colony's fine dessert wines... such as Private Stock California Port, Sherry and Muscatel. Any one a happy choice... for any occasion.

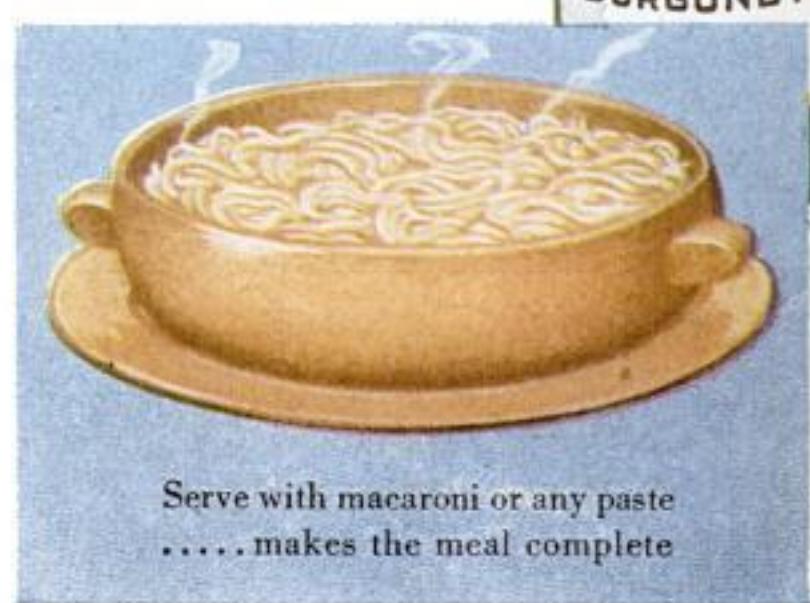


ITALIAN SWISS COLONY

Wines with a past—for your pleasure today

GENERAL OFFICES: SAN FRANCISCO

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Serve with macaroni or any pasta
.... makes the meal complete

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KAISER-FRAZER CONTINUED

the suitability of Willow Run for automobile manufacture. Many Detroiters say it is an impossible building, drafty, badly lit and uneconomic to operate. The Kaiser-Frazer engineers disagree. They have found it possible to plan four or more separate production lines for ultimate maximum production, yet, even when these are in, there will still be almost 300,000 square feet of space unused. It was drafty when used for airplane building, the engineers say, because every time the doors opened wide to let out a finished bomber the winter wind came in like a breeze in a wind tunnel. Contracts for lowering the lights, set high to permit tall bombers to move under them, have already been let.

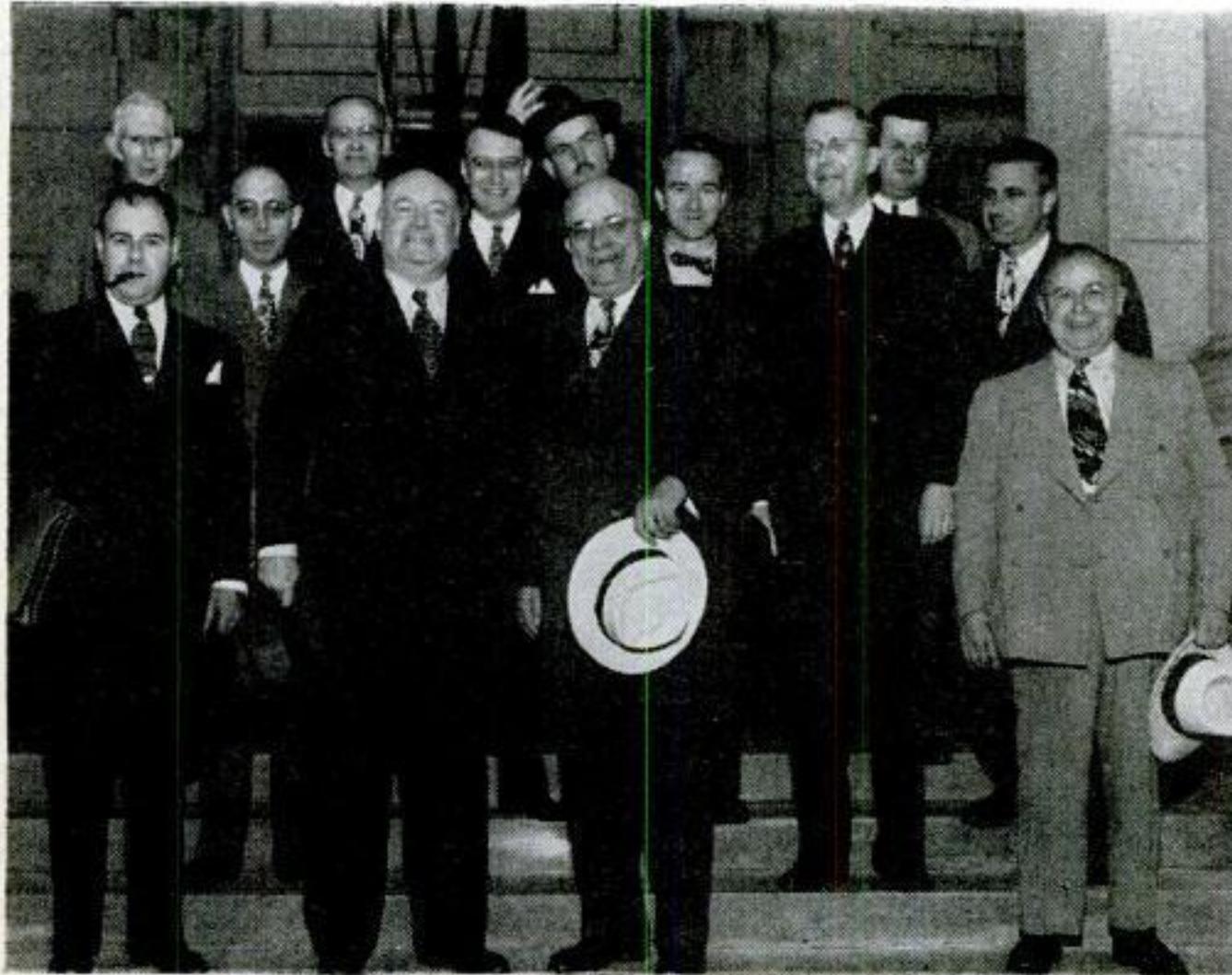
Kaiser-Frazer executives see many advantages in the Willow Run layout. For one thing, every part will move on the same floor; there are no upper floors with transit problems for various assemblies. The few mezzanine balconies in the building will serve for upholstery-making and for small assemblies which can slide down to their proper place in the line. Freight cars can be run in and the finished cars packed right into them.

In one of the side rooms off the main factory stands a shiny automobile, made of wood. It is the Darrin body model, showing the lines for both the Frazer and the Kaiser. It has extremely wide seats, the rear seat is suspended in front of the rear axle and not over it, and the angle of the windshield gives wider vision.

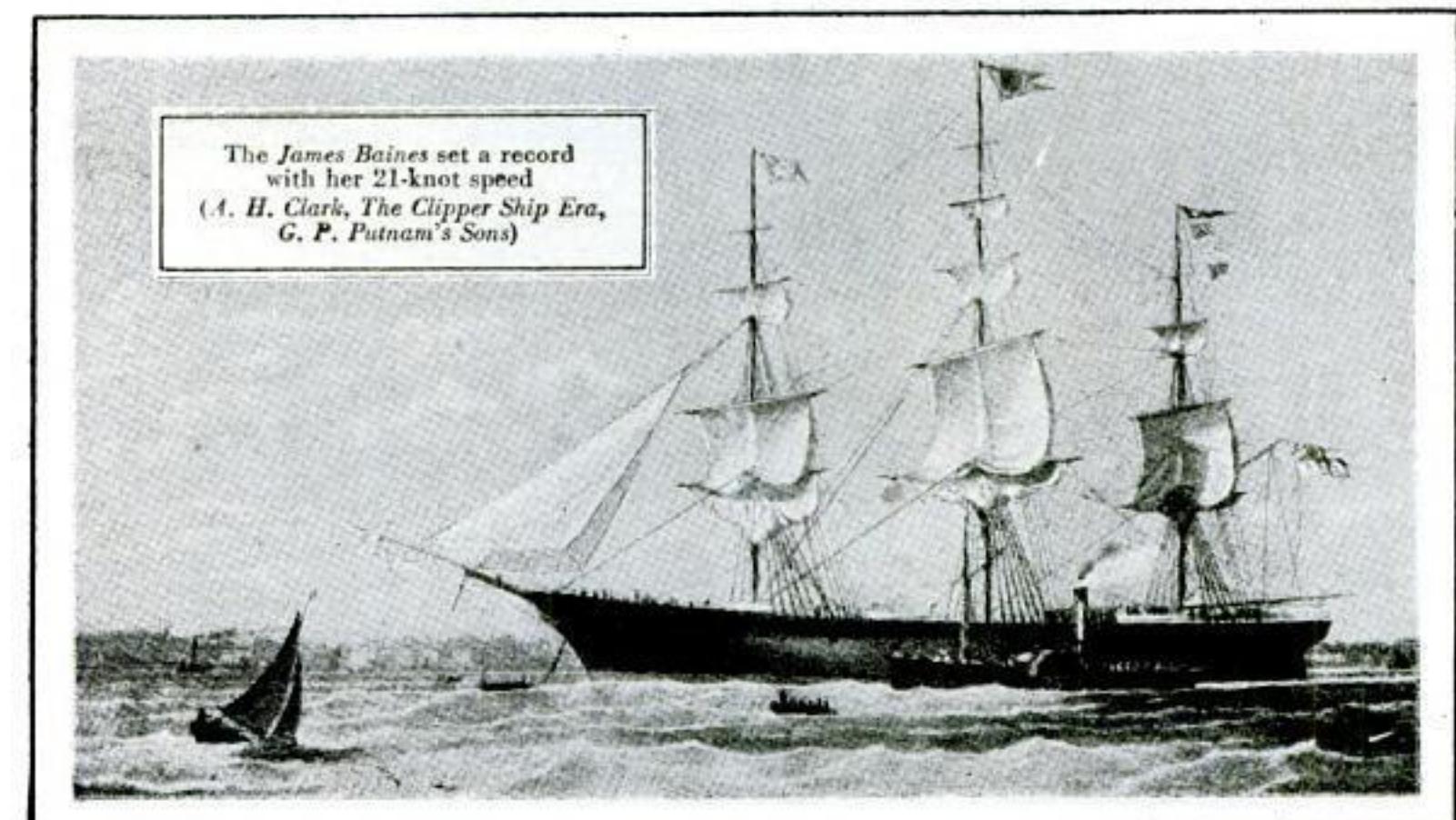
Some observers are disappointed, however, because, in spite of a front-wheel drive on the Kaiser, both cars are so conventional. It was felt best to be conservative; also, a radical postwar automobile would require added time to build special dies and entail far greater expense. The radical changes may come later. As a guarantee that they may come, Graham-Paige has Designer Bill Stout working on loan from Consolidated Vultee. He is busy with motors that weigh half as much as the usual motor and with new materials for bodies. In his work with new designs Stout has discovered how to put the usable floor space of a Cadillac in a car the size of a Chevrolet. Eventually some of his work will show in the Frazer and the Kaiser. Specific engineering management is under H. C. MacCaslin, who came with Frazer from Willys and is one of the men who helped to perfect the jeep, particularly its four-wheel drive.

There may be a fight ahead, but Frazer is not worried. He discusses frankly the effects on his plans of possible strikes in the automobile industry. "Almost every car made today is an assembled car. Strikes can tie us up and postpone all our plans, but every other manufacturer will be tied up, too. When labor troubles are settled we'll start, and we'll be in as good a spot as any other company." And he adds, "We're much better off than Chrysler was when he began. He took over Maxwell and first he had to sell hundreds of leftover 1923 Maxwells. Did you ever try to sell anybody a 1923 Maxwell?"

Every morning he walks around Willow Run. And he says, "I feel like the midget who married the fat lady in the circus. After the ceremony he just stared at his bride and repeated, 'Acres and acres of it and it's all mine!'"



FRAZER AND KAISER had their first big-scale meeting in August. Surrounded by consultants (center foreground) they made plans for Willow Run.



Heritage from a Golden Age

When young America's swift clippers brought bounty to her ports, she learned the art of good living.

One delightful example is found in a cherished "recipe" for an opulent tobacco relished by gentlemen of that era. And that lavish formula was responsible for India House Tobacco.

India House is satisfactorily rich, supremely mellow, caressingly gentle for all its full-bodied flavor. You, sir, will find India House sheer luxury in your pipe!



PRODUCT OF P. LORILLARD CO.

Burpee's Big Zinnias



75¢ SUPER PACKET
for 10¢

Colossal and
Chrysanthemum-
Flowered

You'll have the
largest and most
colorful Zinnias
you have ever
seen—up to 6½
in. across—really
immense!

Many Gorgeous
Colors

A glorious array of
rich pastels and
brilliant hues—apricot,
salmon, rose, lavender,
pink, cream, buff, yellow,
orange, scarlet, etc.—some in
fascinating two-tone harmonies,
some with extremely curled petals,
chrysanthemum-like. Sturdy plants,
3 ft. tall, easy to grow anywhere!

SPECIAL—75¢ Super Packet of Burpee's
Big Zinnia Seeds for 10¢—Send Dime Today.

Burpee's
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If you live west
of Ohio, write to
Clinton, Iowa

Burpee's Seed
Catalog FREE

In natural color, see the new
Burpee bigger and better
flowers—Giant Ruffled Snap-
dragons, Colossal Alldouble
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card, or coupon at right.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO. (Philadelphia 32, Pa.
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Send 75¢-Pkt. Burpee's Big Zinnias
(No. 3235) postpaid. Enclosed is 10¢.

Name.....

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P.O. & State Send Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE.

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Philadelphia 32, Pa. Clinton, Iowa



COUPLE CAME IN COSTUMES MADE FROM
REMNANTS OF ZEBRA-CLOTH UPHOLSTERY





A MOTH DANCE, unrecognizable to moths, was done by Dawn Powell on emerging from giant green moth ball.

Life Goes to Green Moth Ball

Chicago commercial artists revive their annual rowdy costume party

One of the least inhibited affairs of prewar Chicago entertainment seasons was the Green Moth Ball, presented annually by members of the Chicago Artists' Guild. A few guests at this rowdy party could always be counted on to land in jail before the festivities were over. Laid away in conventional white moth balls during the war, the ball was revived on Nov. 30 by 600 members and guests in the Grand Ballroom of Chicago's Continental Hotel at a cost to those present of about \$30,000.

The ball gets its name from the Luna moth, described by the sponsors as a rare and beautiful insect which "sleeps all day but enjoys a short and exceptionally active night life." Though nobody spent the night in jail this time, the party was a good one. It was officially over by 4:30 a. m. but some revelers were still going strong two days later.



HUGE CONGA LINE was a feature of the ball. Guests showed remarkable ingenuity in making costumes and

remarkable capacity for alcohol. Most of them are successful magazine illustrators and advertising executives.



SAINT AND SINNER, Artist Joyce Ballantyne and Model Georgia Schreiber, came together. Saint wore shower curtains and ribbon-and-wire halo, Sinner some black lin-



ing material. Saint entered into spirit of occasion (center), wound up with wings dragging low, knees wobbly (right). Sinner passed relatively staid evening, went home early.



Green Moth Ball CONTINUED



Its longer polishing action safely BRYTENS TEETH!

● To unmask the natural sparkle of your teeth, learn this great truth!

Even in the 50 seconds most folks brush their teeth, the dentifrice disperses and loses its polishing action.

That's why you'll get such dramatic results by changing to IODENT No. 2, made by a Dentist.

It contains millions of tiny particles scientifically treated to safely polish teeth up to twice as long. They do not dissolve—but get finer, tinier as you brush. It's the way a jeweler polishes precious jewelry.

Try it! Tooth Paste or Powder. Let your own mirror tell you the new beauty of your teeth.

IODENT

IODENT No. 1 is preferred by people with teeth easy to bryten—especially children.



Here's Greater Breathing Comfort FOR YOU!



HANDY LITTLE INHALER WORKS MIGHTY FAST

At home, at work or on the street—anywhere, anytime—Vicks Inhaler is always ready with a wonderful feeling of relief. It's packed with volatile medication that makes a cold-stuffed, dust-stuffed nose feel clearer in seconds . . . Easy to carry in pocket or purse.



CHILD'S COLD'S To relieve misery—rub Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest, back and let its time-tested poultice-vapor action go to work! Ideal for children. Good for adults.

VICKS VAPORUB



POLICE GAZETTE yielded the inspiration for Mrs. Stanley Biernacki's costume. She made the dress but bought the girdle. Total cost was under \$10.



FIRST PRIZE was won by D. Holmes Wilson, art agency owner who came as a "blind Venetian." His costume cost only \$4. Others cost as much as \$80.

WHERE DID YOU GET THOSE NEW LINENS?

THEY'RE NOT NEW! CLOROX MAKES THEM SNOWY-WHITE, SANITARY TOO!

IT'S flattering when old linens are mistaken for new. But that's not uncommon with millions of housewives who use Clorox in laundering. For Clorox gently bleaches white cottons and linens (brightens fast colors), removes stains, scorch, mildew . . . makes laundry fresh, sanitary, too. Clorox also reduces rubbing, conserving hard-to-replace linens. And it makes kitchen and bathroom germ "danger zones" hygienically clean. Simply follow directions on the label.



ADVERTISED IN
LIFE

. . . Means news of famous products . . . to 22,000,000 LIFE readers each week

ANNOUNCING NEW, AMAZING HEX FOR MOTHPROOFING

Just one quick and easy spraying of Hex on woolens keeps them safe from moths! Scientific tests prove that moths absolutely will not harm fabrics treated with Hex. Hex is sure . . . safe . . . odorless!

A Koppers product.

HEX PUTS THE HEX ON MOTHS



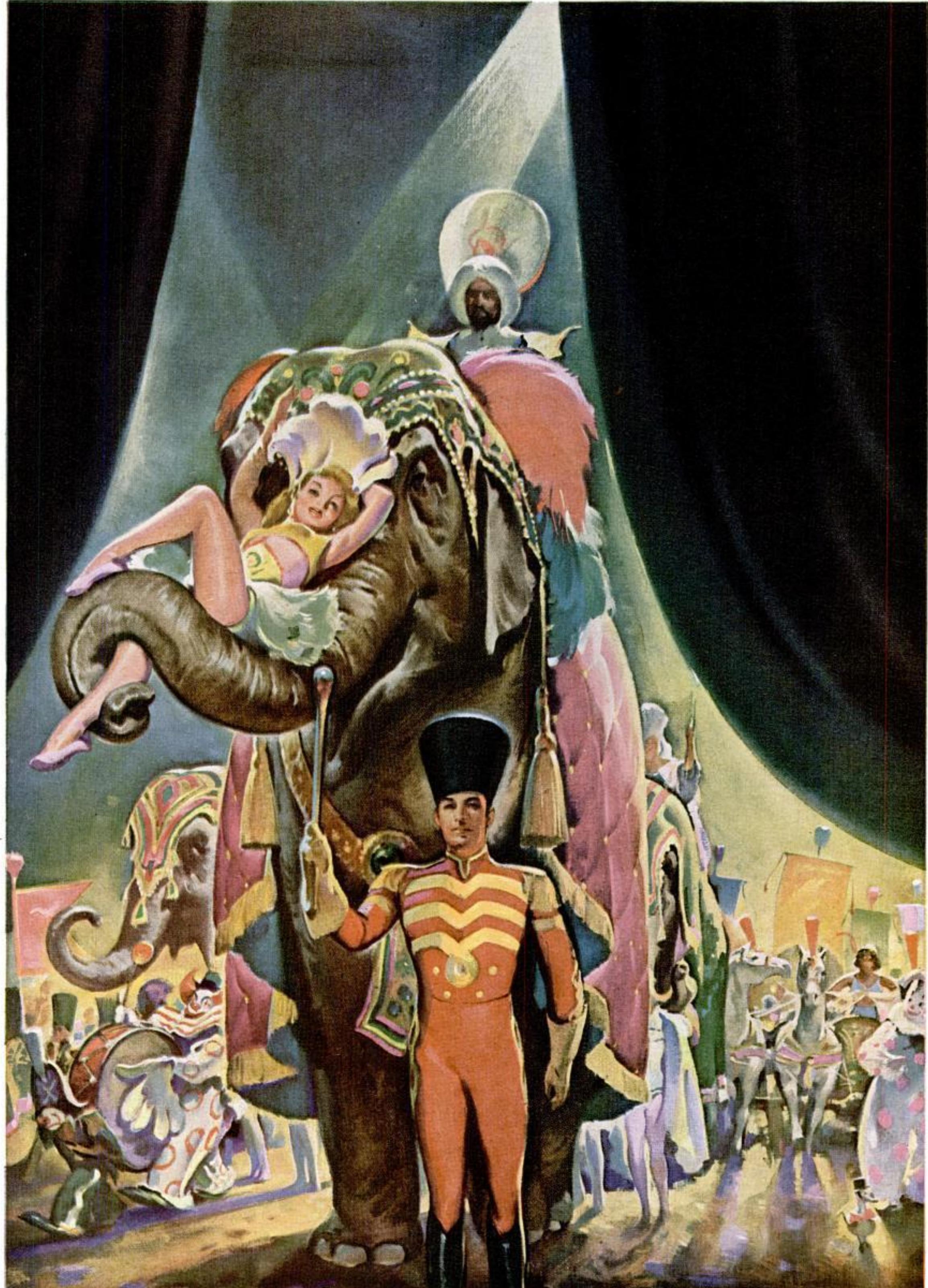
CONTINUED ON PAGE 85

*You Have
to See It
to Believe It*

Imagine trying to describe the circus to someone who never has seen it. You tell him about the three rings jam-packed with action, the acrobats flying 'round the tent top, the gay antics of the clowns, the crowd's roar, the terrific tempo of the brass band, the big cat's angry snarls. But to him these are only words. He sees none of it, feels none of the astonishment aroused by the great feats which make the circus a magnificent, indescribable spectacle.

Even in more everyday matters, we see examples of how words fall short of actual experience. For example, Budweiser. Millions of words have been spoken in praise of its goodness, but only when you raise a golden, foaming glass of Budweiser to your lips do you experience the utterly distinctive taste and delightful bouquet that have made this the world's most popular beer.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH • • ST. LOUIS

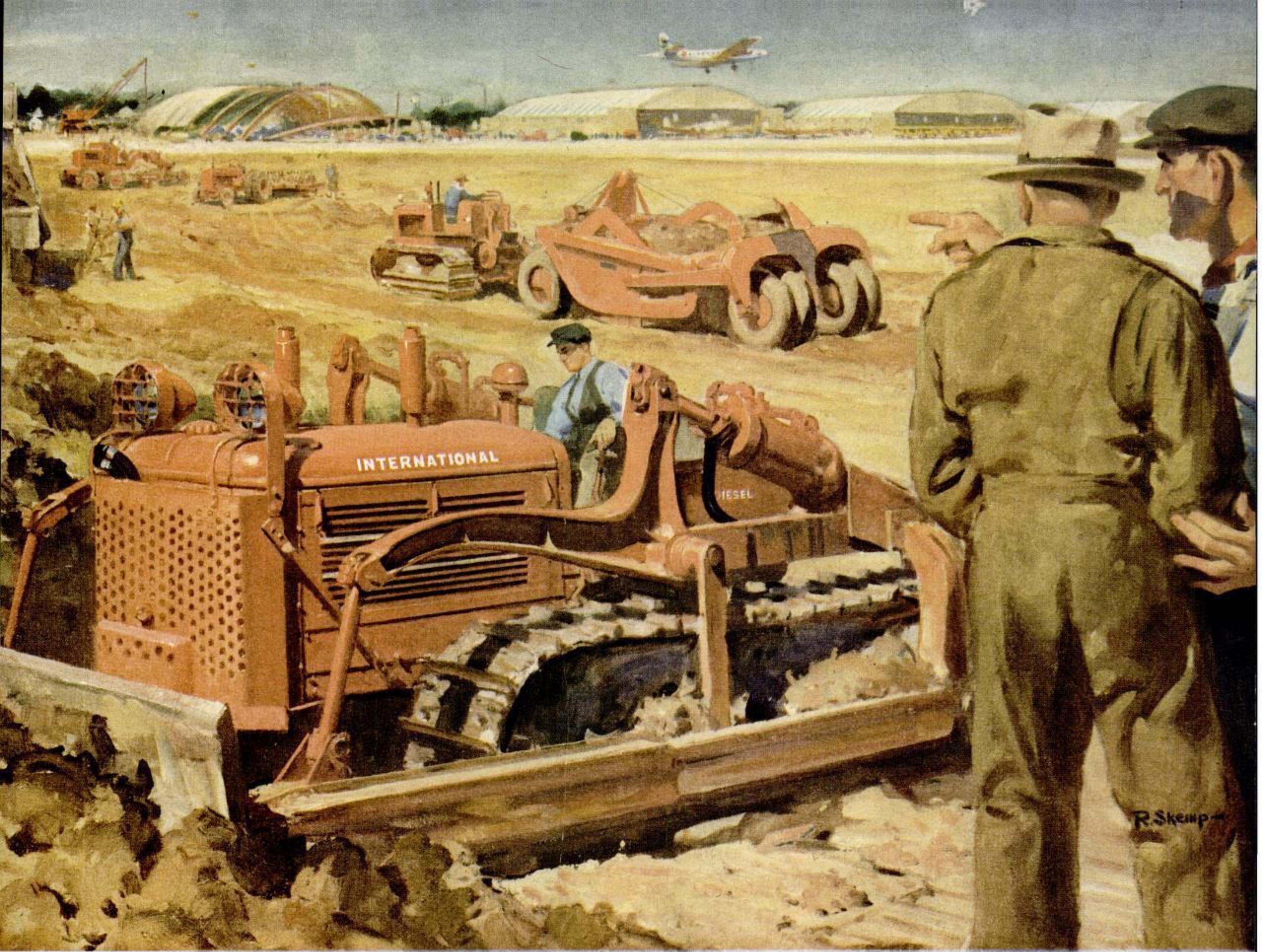


*Every sip tells you what words can't
—why Budweiser is
something more than beer...a tradition*

Budweiser

© 1945 A-B Co.





Look for INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS on the Great Airport Projects

• It takes powerful, earth-grubbing tractors like these to smooth out the fields so the great airliners can land and fly away again. It's a big job to build the terminals that are vital to airborne traffic.

That's why International Diesel Tractors, in *Harvester red* paint, are ripping out and shoving aside the obstacles that isolate your town from the air. They are leveling the land with bulldozer blades and huge earth-moving scrapers—dragging the hills into the valleys—digging, lifting, carrying and spreading material all over the place in an organized attack that gets *results*.

International Crawler Tractors have built a reputation for stamina—for the way they can take punishment—for bulldogged hang-on when the going gets tough. They provide

matchless economy in the use of low-cost fuel. They deliver performance with minimum maintenance.

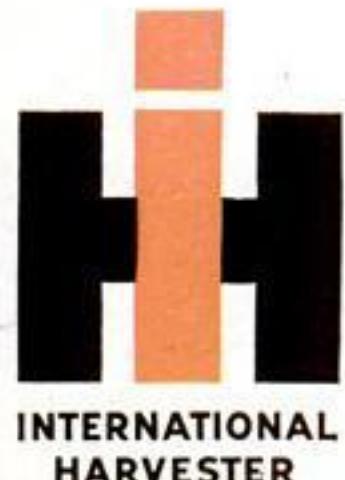
In building highways as well as skyways, dams and bridges—in mining ore and minerals—in logging forests, developing oilfields, controlling floods, excavating foundations for homes and buildings—and farming the land—International Tractors are doing the jobs for which they were built, jobs for which they are used every day of the year, the world over.

Look for International Tractors on today's important projects as your assurance that the work is being done well at lowest cost.

Industrial Power Division

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago 1, Illinois



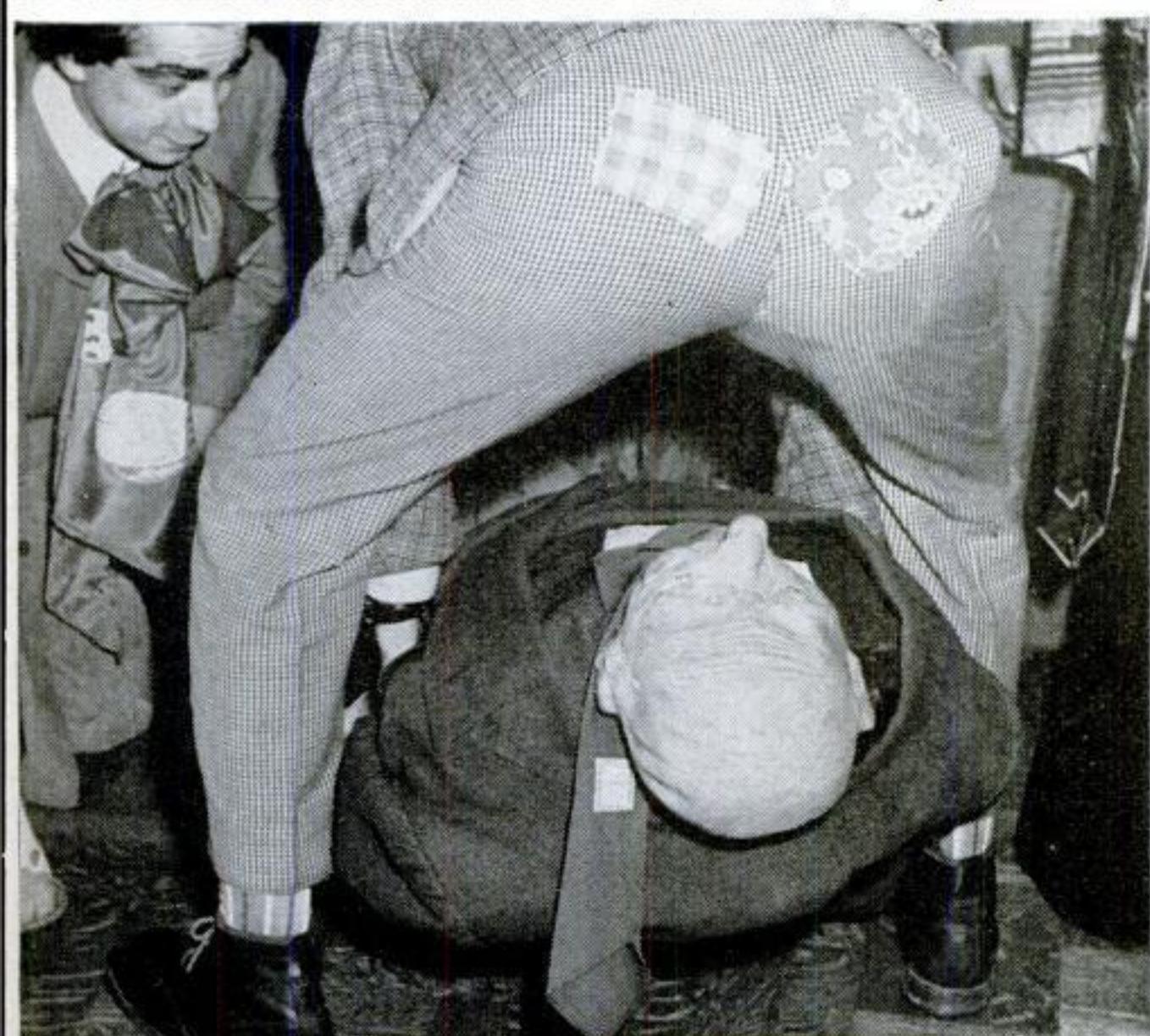
LISTEN TO "HARVEST OF STARS" EVERY SUNDAY! N B C NETWORK

INTERNATIONAL Industrial Power

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PARTY STARTED NOISY, grew so much noisier that the guests had to bellow to make dinner conversation. The dinner was \$3, whisky \$18 a bottle.



AT PARTY'S HEIGHT brawl on balcony ended with a figure plummeting to ballroom floor. Inspection by startled guests proved corpse to be dummy.



AT PARTY'S END many were slumbering. Weariness filled some (above), whisky others. Hardier individuals went on to other places, kept party going.



Type of 4-engine plane United Air Lines will place in service in 1946.

Billion Mile Safety Record... Proof of **CHAMPION DEPENDABILITY**

Once again the absolute dependability of Champion Spark Plugs is dramatically demonstrated in the award of the National Safety Council to United Air Lines for more than a billion passenger miles flown without a single fatality.

This award is significant because it was established in war years when the number of planes available for service was at a minimum—miles flown at the maximum. It is all the more significant because dependable Champion Spark Plugs are now standard equipment for every United Air Lines Mainliner and Cargoliner.

The Champion Spark Plugs for your car are blood brothers to these aircraft Champions and will give you the same unfailing service as that experienced by United and other leading airlines. For *all* Champions are products of the same unequalled research, engineering and manufacturing facilities. Insist on dependable Champions, the spark plugs of aircraft prestige, for your car.

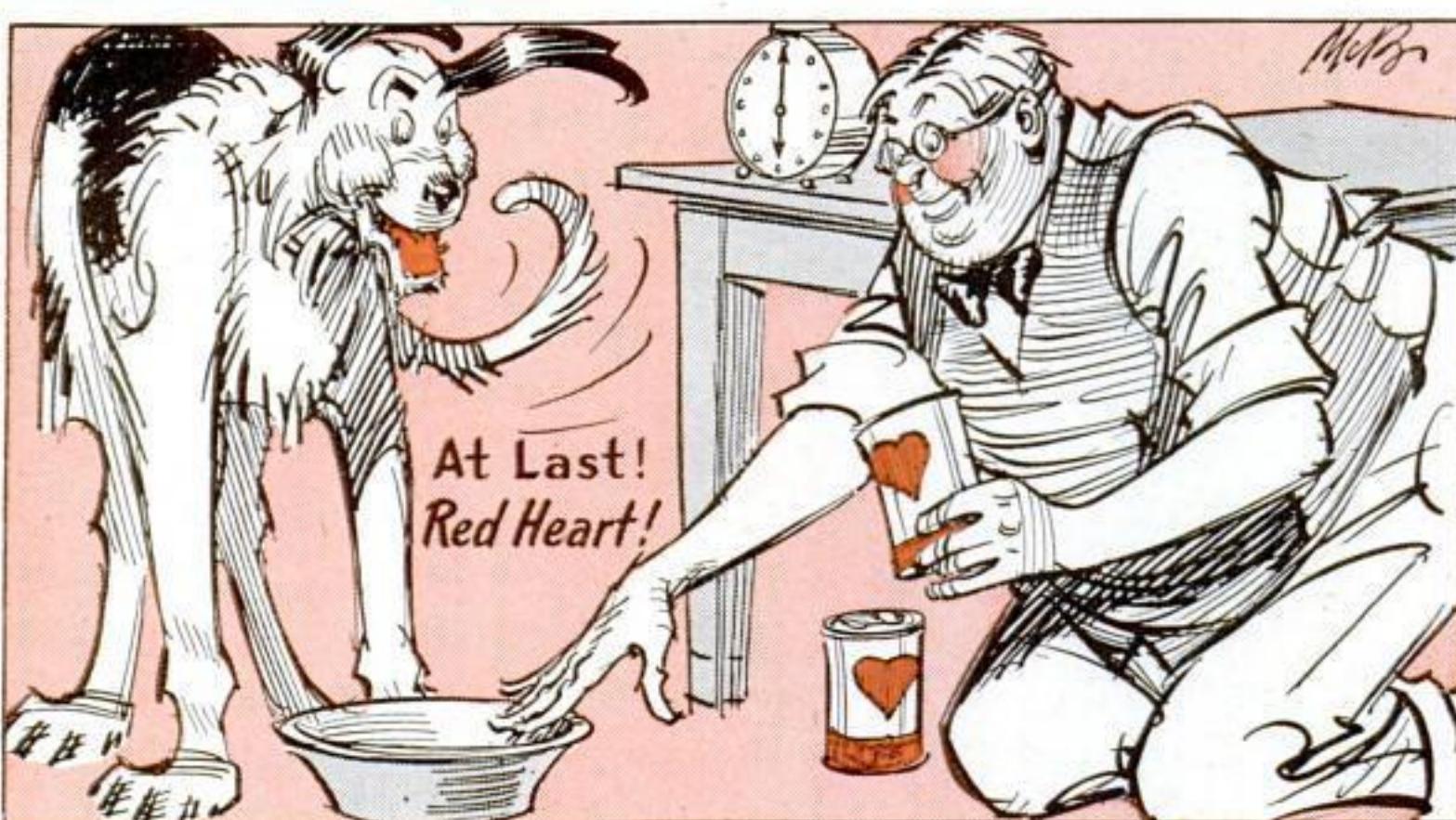
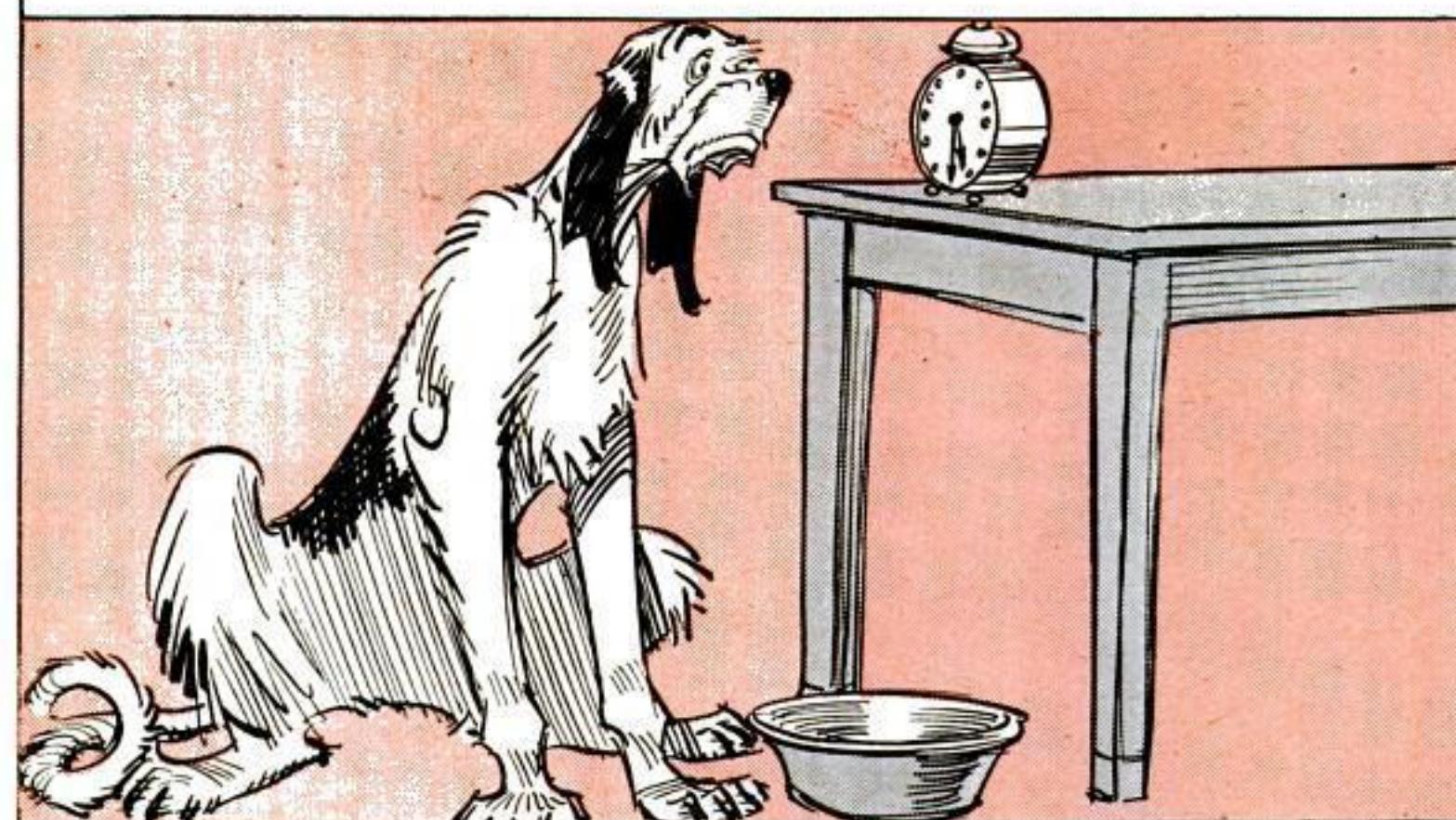
DEPENDABLE.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO 1, OHIO



NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY



Red Heart's 3 tempting flavors give your dog welcome meal-time variety. In nation-wide taste tests, 9 out of 10 dogs gobbled up Red Heart and wanted more!

Your dog will *thrive* on Red Heart, because it provides all the proteins, fats, carbohydrates,

vitamins, and minerals he needs every day for a glossy coat, strong teeth and bones, abundant health.

Get Red Heart, the 3-Flavor Dog Food, today!

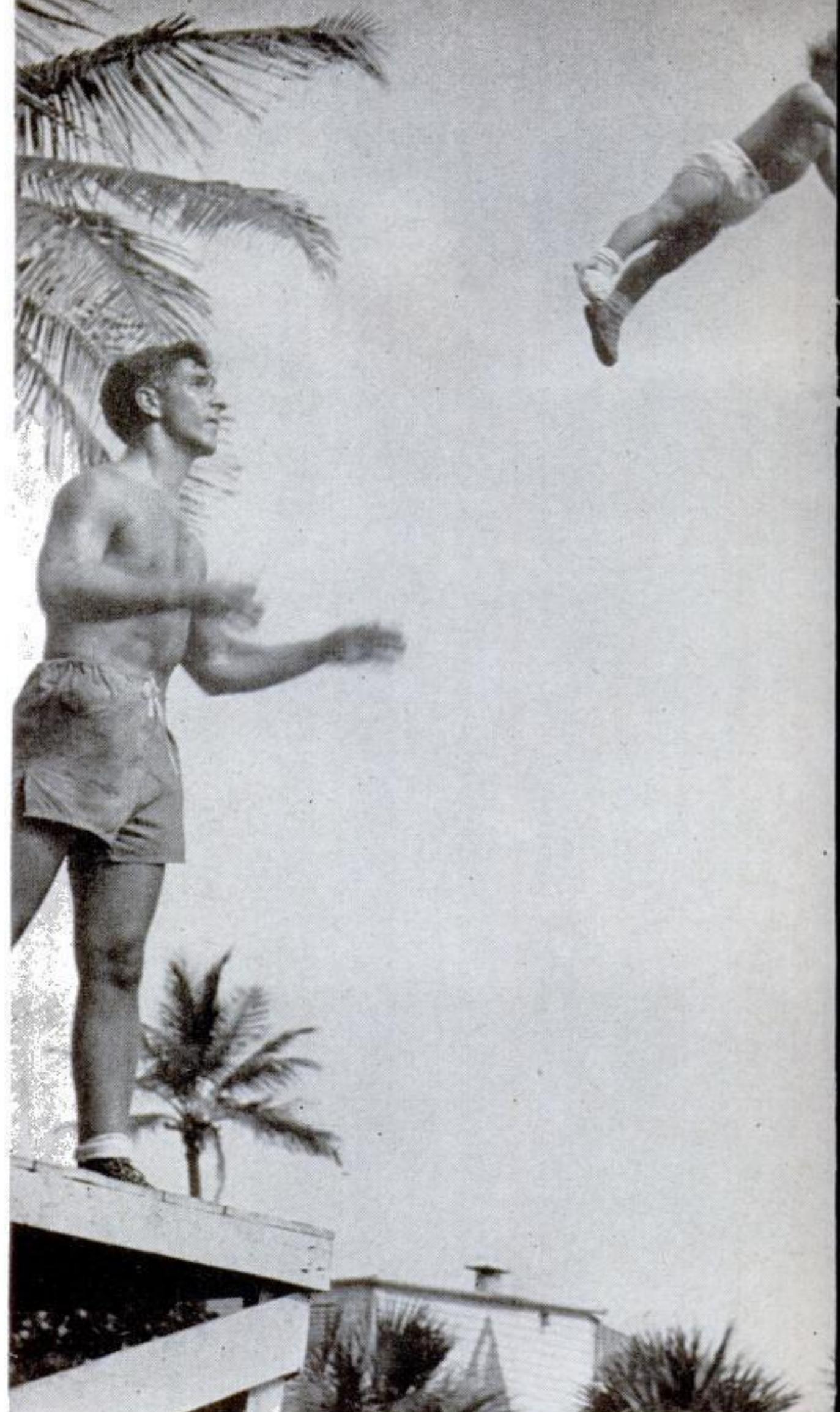


RED HEART

Guaranteed by
Good Housekeeping
IF DEFECTIVE OR
AS ADVERTISED THEREIN

3-FLAVOR DOG FOOD

JOHN MORRELL & CO. • MEAT PACKERS, OTTUMWA, IOWA



A FATHER HURLS HIS 13-MONTH-OLD BABY DAUGHTER FROM A SIX-FOOT

FLORIDA BABY TRAINER

He teaches control by tossing children around

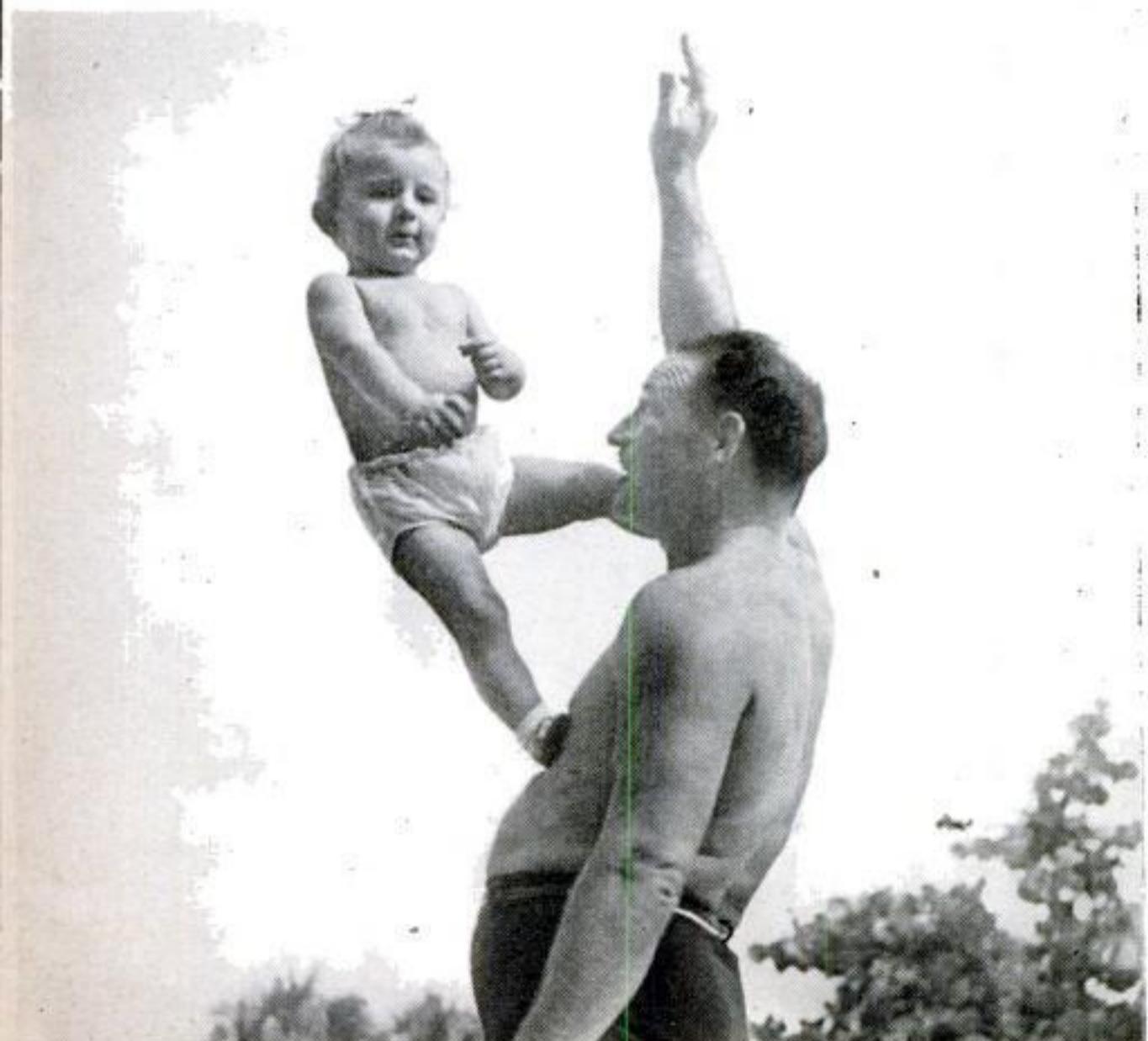


THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY stands nearly horizontal in Smith's hands. Besides helping the children's confidence, this also builds up Smith's muscles.



PLATFORM INTO THE WAITING ARMS OF BABY-TRAINER RALPH G. SMITH

Eighteen years ago Ralph G. Smith, a physical-training director, started throwing other people's babies around in the air to teach them confidence and control. Now athletic director of the Shore Club in Miami Beach, Fla., he has made a career of such stunts as are shown in these pictures. He often starts with babies 6 months old, tossing them gently in the air to gain their confidence. The children seem to like it and Smith says it helps them grow up to be graceful and sure of themselves.



BABY GIRL shown at top calmly stands on Smith's chest. Her left foot is pinned between Smith's arm and his face. Smith gets fees for baby training.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

look **SHARP**
feel **SHARP**
be **SHARP**
use **SHARP**
Gillette
Blue Blades

with the **SHARPEST** edges
ever honed!



Copr. 1945 Gillette Safety Razor Co.

GILLETTE'S CAVALCADE OF SPORTS presents
the major boxing event of the week every Friday night over
American Broadcasting Company stations at 10 o'clock E.S.T.
Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston 6, Mass.

Something to sing about!

On New Year's Eve, folks gather round
To sing sweet "Auld Lang Syne."
Don't fret if music sheets should tear
'Cause Texcel mends 'em fine.

(Texcel mends securely—
the "stickum's" bonded on!)



And Texcel Tape is just the thing
For hanging bells and such—
It leaves no holes as thumbtacks do,
It sticks with just a touch.

(Texcel holds and holds—
the "stickum's" bonded on!)



If sandwiches are still around
When guests have said goodnight,
Just wrap 'em up with Texcel's help—
The flavor's locked in tight!

(Texcel won't creep loose—
the "stickum's" bonded on!)

Yes, Texcel is an improved tape
Whose "stickum's" bonded on.
It won't dry out, it won't come off—
It holds with lots of brawn.



Try Texcel Tape just once and you'll
Keep coming back for more.
Ask for the home dispenser now—
It's at your favorite store.

Texcel Tape

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CELLOPHANE TAPE — STICKS WITH A TOUCH

Industrial Tape Corporation • New Brunswick, N. J.

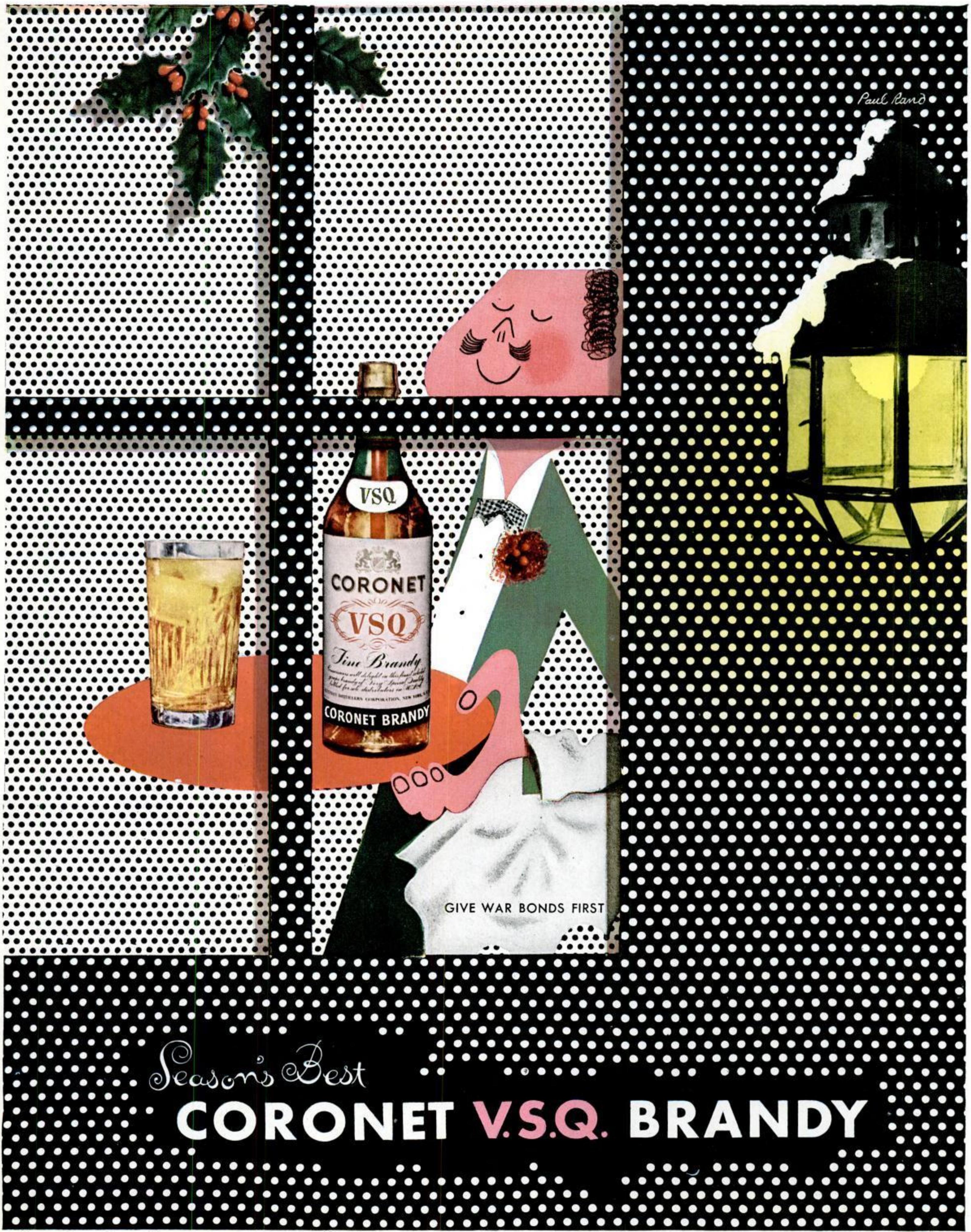
Florida Baby Trainer CONTINUED



INFANT STANDING in Smith's hand has learned to stiffen his body by being held in the air first by his sides, then by his thighs, finally by his feet.



INFANT BALANCING is Billy Adler, 6½ months old. Smith also trains older people and recently restored a 60-year-old man to health and vigor.



California Grape Brandy 84 proof. Cresta Blanca Wine Co., Inc., Manteca, Calif.



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